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## SPLIT THREATENED IN MAIN POLITICAL FORCES IN BRITAIN

Severance Declared Undesirable  
as It Would Probably Pro-  
duce Weak Administration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—Pending the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons and ministers from the Upper House, called by Austen Chamberlain for next Thursday, it remains difficult to measure the extent of the split with which the Lloyd George Government is threatened. So long as the dissenting opinion could be regarded as only a splinter in the main plank of the Conservative Unionist Party it was possible for Mr. Lloyd George's administration to continue upon the support of the sound Unionist portion of the timber that remained, but now that split has extended, so that it has become doubtful which side is the splinter and which the dependable wood, a readjustment of weights and stresses is unavoidable, unless a complete collapse is to occur.

Mr. Chamberlain, the official leader of the Conservative Unionist Party in the House of Commons, has lashed himself to Mr. Lloyd George's side of the split. He must, therefore, share the future of Mr. Lloyd George, whether this be in office or in opposition. His action has prevented a realization of the die-hard dream of severance from the Coalition of the Conservative-Unionist Party as a solid whole to form a Government by itself.

**Conservative Prospects**  
With Mr. Chamberlain's support, it is conceivable, though highly improbable, that the Conservative-Unionists could have retained enough seats in the general election, which must in any case take place very shortly, to enable them to carry on the administration of the country. Without it, anything of the kind is quite out of the question.

Great Britain is, threatened, therefore, with a severance of its main political forces into groups, which even extremists and conservatives agree would be in the highest degree undesirable, since it must be inevitably productive of a weak administration at a time when union is essential in the face of revolutionary elements which Labor, as now organized, presents.

**Situation Obscure**  
To so reassemble the parts as to construct a combination of moderate elements acceptable to the electorate is Britain's political problem today. It is a problem complicated by differences and prejudices—especially where Free Trade versus Protection and Socialism versus Economy are concerned—which go so deep into the national conscience as to militate powerfully against unity of any kind. Whether the present Coalition is the only combination of constitutional forces that is feasible and whether this case it may yet be possible to patch up its cracks so that it may go to the electorate as a whole, instead of as a collection of fractured parts, is a question that the next few days must elucidate.

At present, the situation is obscure and the threats of resignations from both sides do not make it clearer.

## CRISIS IN BRITAIN AND ITALY OBSTACLES TO ORIENT SOLUTION

No Serious Steps Taken to Fix Date and Venue for  
Projected Near East Conference

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—In view of the danger inherent in any further prolongation of the unsettled conditions in the Near East, it is unfortunate that no serious steps have yet been taken in the direction of fixing the date and venue for the projected conference. To the difficulty provoked by the fact that on this and other issues a diversity of opinion exists between London and Paris, are now added obstacles in the shape of political crises in Britain and Italy.

The diplomatic position itself is unsatisfactory enough. The last moves indicated the Quai d'Orsay still coquetting with the Kemalist idea of holding the assembly on Turkish soil. Furthermore, significant announcements have appeared in the French press to the effect that a further parley between Lord Curzon and Raymond Poincaré was to take place, probably at Boulogne, with the object of drawing up a common agenda for the conference.

For reasons already explained in this correspondence it is highly desirable that the plenipotentiaries should not meet on Ottoman territory. The Foreign Office took up this view and Lord Curzon suggested Switzerland as a venue to which no exception would be taken on either side of the Channel. This proposition, however, is not altogether attractive to the Turks. They have not yet made up their minds about the League, consequently they dislike Geneva, while Lausanne has the disadvantage of being the scene of their capitulation to Italy, after the disastrous war of 1911. They would naturally favor more at home in Italy or France. Great Britain would doubtless agree to the meeting being held in either country and since it is now rather late in the season for Venice, the Italian Government some time ago offered to provide facilities in Sicily.

There the matter probably remains at present.

## GREEK ROYALISTS TAKE FIRM STAND AGAINST REPUBLIC

Campaign for Overthrow of  
Monarchy Arouses Opposi-  
tion in Section of Press

ATHENS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The campaign to make Greece a republic, launched directly after the return from Paris of the new Foreign Minister, Nicholas Politis, prominent Venizelist, has strongly aroused the Royalist newspapers.

Nea Himeria declares that in its judgment the Greek people will overwhelmingly oppose the idea of a republic at the coming elections, and that at any rate they would distrust a republic presided over by Mr. Venizelos.

"If the people accept a republican régime," it adds, "we will accept without hesitation, but if they decide to maintain the régime of constitutional monarchy, it will be the duty of the Republican advocates to retire definitely from political life."

**Letters of Eminent Men**  
The other Royalist organs also defy the Venizelists to go openly before the people as sponsors of a republic, believing they would meet with an unprecedented electoral disaster.

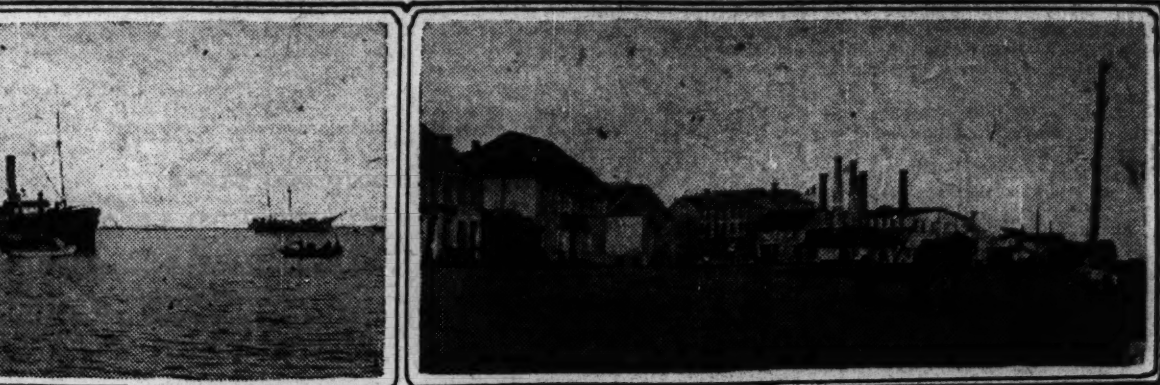
The Kathimerini accuses the originators of the republic idea of being counter-revolutionaries, pointing out that the leaders of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of King Constantine decided to maintain the monarchistic régime.

Several newspapers which are active supporters of the Venizelist Party publish letters from men eminent in political life, which contend that the royalist régime is responsible for all the woes of the nation and condemn such régime as no longer suited to Greece.

On this subject Colonel Gonatas, of the revolutionary committee, said yesterday that the committee was convinced it had accomplished a wise act in detaching Constantine. The political evolution to come would be that the people and the new National Assembly chose.

**Elections Awaited**

Colonel Gonatas emphasized the point in the third paragraph of the proclamation of the revolutionary committee recommended impartial



Above, Left—Steamer Pro Patria at St. Pierre Wharf. Right—Quay Where Vessels Get Their Liquid Cargoes.  
Center—St. Pierre Dog Cart Furnishes Popular Means of Transportation.  
Below—Granite-Pillared Entrance to St. Pierre Harbor.

elections as soon as possible, so that the people could definitely decide upon the form of government.

Mr. Politis conferred with Colonel Gonatas and his associates of the committee and told them that public opinion in Europe hesitated to pass upon the new régime in Greece and awaited elections to prove whether the new order was merely imposed by a few military officers, or expressed the will of the Grecian people. It has been provisionally arranged that elections shall be held in December, Mr. Politis giving it as his opinion that it was doubtful if peace would be signed inside of six months.

Numerous letters urging the establishment of a republic are being received throughout the country from Greeks in the United States.

The Government has received a dispatch from General Nider that in the evacuation of Thrace the Greek troops are encountering difficulties as the railroads have not enough cars to permit their transport in the time fixed by the armistice. He had advised the high commissioners at Constantinople that the Greek command could not be held responsible for the situation.

**Constantine to Forgo Politics**

By Special Cable  
ROME, Oct. 17.—Constantine crossed Rome today on his way to Lake Maggiore from Palermo. He was met at the station by the Greek Minister, Signor Metaxas.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has conversed with many Greeks, both opponents and supporters of Constantine. All agree that further political activities on his part are most unlikely. He hopes to settle in Paris after the winter at Palermo.

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## LEGION GATHERING TOLD WHAT LABOR HOPES TO ACHIEVE

Samuel Compers Welcomed at  
New Orleans—Convention  
Settles Down to Business

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The American Legion, in national convention here today heard Samuel Compers, head of the American Federation of Labor, tell of Labor's aims and aspirations and what it believes its rights and duties are.

Mr. Compers and Kenesaw M. Landis, supreme commissioner of baseball, received a noisy welcome from the veterans when they entered the convention hall.

Presentation of the national colors to the delegates opened the session. Hanford MacNider then presented John Barton Payne, national head of the American Red Cross, and declared that the Red Cross had done a great deal to carry out the legion's policy in regard to the disabled veterans.

John J. Rigert, commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Education, then extended greetings to the legion. Tribute to Belgium was paid by the legion with a roar when M. Jeanne vice-president of the "Fidac" and president of the Belgian veterans, was introduced by Mr. MacNider.

Although M. Jeanne spoke in French, his address was punctuated by enthusiastic cheering.

"Belgium," he said, "will never forget what America did. Neither will she ever forget what the Germans did." The declaration of Mr. MacNider that the American Legion regarded the interests of the disabled service men as its first responsibility was still ringing in their ears when the World War veterans here began the second day's session of their convention with indications that the rehabilitation question again would be the chief topic under discussion.

In this connection, legion members were considering the bulletin issued by all post commanders by Lemuel Bojles, national adjutant, advising them that millions of dollars collected during the war for the benefit of soldiers and sailors rightfully belonged to the American Legion.

After citing court cases and decisions and asserting that the Legion was the one organization in its class legally to disburse the funds, the national adjutant advised the commanders to take proper steps to obtain all war chest collections.

After the business sessions today the veterans will turn to many social and athletic events planned for their amusement. Last night hundreds of "buddies" were reunited.

Mr. Landis was paraded through the crowded streets on the shoulders of the leaders of an impromptu procession of more than 5000 veterans. When they had returned him to the crowded lobby, Mr. Landis was called on for a speech.

"Boys," he said, "I'll never miss another Legion convention. My supper waiting for me—you know how far I'll go for you—gangway!"

The veterans then shouldered Mr. MacNider, retiring national commander, and marched with him through the streets in the same manner.

## GRAVE DIFFERENCE IN FACTA CABINET

Ministers Split Over Handling of  
Fascist Situation—Premier's  
Conciliatory Efforts Fail

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 17.—It is expected that Luigi Facta, Italian Prime Minister, will resign on King Emmanuel's return to Rome. Although Signor Facta is opposed to an extra parliamentary crisis, this is apparently becoming unavoidable, owing to the differences of opinion existing in the Cabinet. Many ministers have already threatened to resign unless the Government takes the strongest measures against the Fascists, whilst the other side insisted that the best policy for the Government, in order to prevent civil war, was to try and persuade the Fascists to adopt legal methods instead of those of insurrection.

The Premier's efforts to smooth out the differences of opinion have failed. Signor Giolitti is named as the probable successor to Signor Facta, and there is reason to believe that a Giolitti Government, although they would prefer Signor Salandra, the Fascists now seem to realize the impossibility of holding the general elections in December, therefore they consider they would sooner take a share in a temporary Government and thus bring about a reform in the electoral laws.

There is a general feeling of relief here that the crisis which everyone realizes is inevitable should come now instead of being postponed until the opening of Parliament, thereby increasing the likelihood of violent Fascist activity.

Signor Mussolini has written a strong article against General Badoglio, formerly Chief of the General Staff, who recently visited America, because he is reported to have stated that the first shot fired by the Army would lead to the breakup of the whole Fascist movement. Signor Mussolini accuses General Badoglio of desiring to draw the Fascists into trouble and also accuses him of carrying out an anti-Fascist propaganda in the Army.

This attack is undoubtedly a political blunder on the part of Signor Mussolini, as the whole country realizes that an outbreak of hostilities would be caused by the Fascists provoking the Army, not by the Army provoking the Fascists.

Owing to the political situation, the King is expected to return to Rome today from northern Italy. The Government has not decided to resign, as was expected yesterday, apparently because Signor Giolitti refuses to form a cabinet until he has been clearly indicated by Parliament as Signor Facta's successor. But it is felt that there must be a change of cabinet at the soonest possible moment, therefore it is expected that the Chamber will be summoned earlier than was expected, and after a short session Signor Facta will resign, and a stronger ministry be formed with the inclusion of the Fascists.

**WARSAW AN AERIAL CENTER**

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 13.—Poland now has a regular foreign air passenger and mail service between Warsaw, Paris, Prague, Vienna and Budapest, and an interior line uniting Warsaw with Danzig and Lwow. A line now operating between Warsaw and Bucharest soon will be continued to Constantinople.

## MIQUELON SUPPLIES NEW OPERATING BASE FOR RUM SMUGGLERS

St. Pierre's Deserted Fish Warehouses Now  
Bulge With Wines and Liquors Brought  
Over From Europe

THREE VESSELS ARE CLEARED DAILY;  
SALES REACH 7500 CASES WEEKLY

Contraband Cargo Usually Sold "Over the Rail" to  
Find Its Way to American Consumers—France Re-  
moves Ban to Promote Island's Bootlegging

The following is the first of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

That lonely, isolated mass of jagged granite shot upward from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles to the southward of Newfoundland at the gateway to Fortuna Bay—St. Pierre of the Miquelon Islands—and until within the last three years but hazily known to the world, is today one of the great clearing houses for liquor for the United States.

To St. Pierre, from France, England, Scotland and Spain come all manner of vessels laden deep with liquors and wines consigned as a usual thing to some of the enterprising merchant firms of the Miquelon Islands who blithely pay the nominal \$3 duty on every case of this bottled "merchandise" and then store it in capacious warehouses on the bleak and shambling water front of St. Pierre, there to await purchase by the "rum-runner" from the United States, who is never far behind the cargoes of the contraband as they arrive from the Old World to be smuggled into the Republic of the New.

**Heavy Weekly Shipments**  
Something of the magnitude of the enterprise which has revolutionized long-forgotten and once-sleepy St. Pierre may be sensed when it is stated that from 7500 to 10,000 cases of whiskies, brandies, and wines are sold at St. Pierre every week to rum-runners, laden on fishing schooners, tramp steamers, steam trawlers, and even ice-breakers for transport to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States, where the smuggler and then the bootlegger receive and dispose of the cargoes. They are shipped with all but clock-like regularity.

It is no exaggeration to state that three vessels of some sort or other "clear from St. Pierre" for Nassau, Havana, the Bahamas, or Jamaica every day. It is telling the simple truth when it is asserted that these vessels rarely, if ever, arrive at their ports of assignment at least "in cargo." That cargo, the much-sought contraband consignment of liquors of all sorts, usually, is sold "over the rail" off some fog-enshrouded harbor along the coast of the United States or just outside the three-mile limits of dry Newfoundland, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, whence much of it eventually reaches the United States by way of automobiles of inland rum-runners.

**St. Pierre Profits by Trade**  
The Eighteenth Amendment and its accompanying Volstead Enforcement Act, have become the Magna Charta for St. Pierre and its 3500-odd inhabitants, who, until the prohibition sentiment finally prevailed in the Republic of the United States, had been having less than a hard-to-mouth struggle for existence and costing France far more every year to maintain her last colonial possession in the north of the Western Hemisphere than she received in return from it.

Indeed, until the enactment of prohibition revolutionized many things in the New World in addition to the rum traffic, France had long regarded her tiny and fog-enshrouded granite ledges off the coast of Newfoundland, styled the Miquelon Islands, as a serious liability.

It was the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 which consigned the Miquelon Islands—Great Miquelon, Petite Miquelon and St. Pierre—to France, together with the responsibility for their maintenance. In those days before the fisheries and bait-seeking disputes arose with Newfoundland, which dominates the entire region, St. Pierre, as the principal settlement of the three islands, though the smallest in area, by far was the home port of perhaps 1500 fishing vessels and was busy and thrifty.

Then came the fisheries disputes, the refusal of Newfoundland to sell bait for the cod fishermen, and the consequent shriveling of the industry which for 200 years had proved St. Pierre's sole means of sustenance and gain. The boats were sold to more fortunate localities or allowed to drop slowly to pieces at their wharves, where they were tied up until dismantled by the elements.

**Fortunes at Low Ebb**  
The spacious warehouses were deserted and the tempestuous winters played havoc with what had been for generations a prosperous water front. What little fishing it was possible to conduct from St. Pierre paid and paid well, for the Miquelon Islands are surrounded by seas teeming with cod-fish and haddock. But the fishing trade has been ruined and of other industry on the islands there was naught. The island folk, who are descendants of Britons, Normans and Basques, had learned nothing else but fishing and supplying fishermen and when this activity was interrupted all industry was at a standstill.

Came the World War and France, in her extremity, drafted the youth and able manhood of the last tiny colony she had in the north of the New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



World and further dissipated opportunity or incentive for profitable exertion. Truly the affairs of the Miquelons were at ebb tide in 1918.

About that time a gradually growing trade in French liquors became more active, some of the fishery supply merchants discovering that a trade, though illicit, was being built up with individuals in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and, to some extent, in the United States. The low duty on French bottled goods made it a profitable investment if they could but be smuggled into the surrounding countries which were either under prohibitory regulations or high protective tariffs.

In this way St. Pierre gradually drew away from her fisheries trade, which had been almost destroyed through being hampered by the domestic regulations in Newfoundland, and began the development of a liquor exchange or clearing house business, the thrifty merchant firms aided by the Canadian Bank of Commerce preparing themselves to act as outfitters for a rum-smuggling argosy rather than a fleet of modest fishermen.

#### Stimulus of Prohibition

At last fortune descended upon the little islands at the mouth of the bay that bears her name. The United States passed the prohibitory amendment and proceeded to caulk up the leaks by the Volstead legislation. The tighter drew the toils of the enforcement act, the dryer grew the United States and those provinces in Canada which had adopted similar regulations.

As the domestic supply of liquors was being shut off at the source and the great breweries closed or turned into manufactories of more innocent beverages the demand for alcoholic liquors increased in the United States and Canada. The manufacturer of "moonshine" did his best or his worst under precarious conditions but the demand in the country became so insistent and the profits possible for those who could furnish genuine brands of once-popular wines and liquors so attractive that certain groups of men had inside their living under previous conditions by lawless activities simply changed their practices and became "rum-runners" and "boot-leggers."

The traffic paid from the start. Men of more than ordinary discretion were able to retire and invest their gains in other safer and more respectable pursuits after one or two successful voyages with vessels of goodly tonnage to St. Pierre, the Bahamas, Jamaica or even Havana. Nothing but an army of enforcement officials and a very large army at that, could in the early days of prohibition, prevent the landing of cargoes of liquors in out-of-the-way harbors and inlets along the 300-mile Atlantic coast of the United States. Under conditions obtained in the "dry" sections of Canada.

#### Prosperity Dawns

As a consequence, St. Pierre came back into a greater measure of apparent prosperity than it had ever known in the days long ago when her fishing fleets proudly rode the tossing waters of the Atlantic to the southward of Newfoundland and when she shipped great cargoes of dried cod and haddock to France and received in return the manufactures and crops of the mother country which her own rocky soil could not bear. The long disused piers and warehouses of the St. Pierre merchants took on new activity but the character of the merchandise had greatly changed. The place of the bales of dried fish and the small kegs of salted fish the piers and warehouses began to be piled high with cases of bottles bearing strange foreign labels and with huge winecases.

But that which gave the greatest impetus to St. Pierre's growing rum trade was the abrogation by France of her interdiction against the importation by the Miquelon Islands of American corn and rye whisky, Scotch whisky and all other sorts of foreign liquors and wines. This final ban on importation of foreign liquors placed against St. Pierre by the mother country was removed early this year when it was found that the United States was in no mind to forgo the collection of the war debt France owes here.

#### Importation in Reprisal

A sort of reprisal was this act of lifting the ban against foreign liquor importations into the Miquelons, for once that interdiction was raised Scotch whiskeys and rare cargoes of United States rye or bourbon which had been exported to Great Britain "for medicinal purposes" were shipped to St. Pierre and there transhipped to the bootleggers of the United States or Canada.

Reprisal? Yes, for the demand for Scotch and American whiskeys overshadowed the clamor for all other sorts of "wet" contraband raised by Boston and New York and other cities where great clubs flourish and where long-empty lockers are a constant reminder to their owners of days when less self-restraint was practiced than today. The demand for foreign liquors was insistent and the St. Pierre merchant liquor brokers represented the market and possible market so strongly that France relented and finally told these dealers to make the most of conditions while they served.

And they did, and the result was apparent in a month. Gone are the dependent days of the Miquelon Islands so long as American smugglers are as successful in evading the authorities as they are at present.

## CHRISTIANS MOVE TOWARD MARITZA

Greeks and Armenians Pass in Unbroken Line From Adrianople to the West

ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Thirty thousand Greeks and Armenians have passed from this city to the west since Saturday, and the road between here and the Maritza River is an unbroken line of men, women and children with ox carts, cattle and camels. Through a steady downpour of rain they are plodding doggedly toward their unknown destinations, driven forward by the thought of the impending occupation of eastern Thrace by the Turks. The members of the allied missions stationed here declare the extent of the refugee exodus indicates that the Turks upon their entry will find Eastern Thrace almost uninhabited. The procession has been orderly, but the misery of the refugees is already extreme. The American in charge of the Little Near East relief soup kitchen at the railway junction on the opposite side of the Maritza declared:

"In all my experience I never imagined such a pitiable sight as the march from Adrianople in the driving rain. Every refugee arrives soaked to the skin, with a wagon load of bedding floating in water."

Perhaps never in the 1800 years of its stormy history, not even in the days of the late Balkan wars, has Adrianople witnessed such scenes. When, on Saturday, the Greek civil authorities attempted to reassure the people by stating that the Turkish gendarmes would not arrive for 15 days, the Christian inhabitants simply refused to believe them. Nearly every Christian family in Adrianople gathered up all they could carry, either on their backs or on ox carts, and as soon as possible were off.

Meanwhile from the countryside a similar exodus is under way and every road leading to the Maritza is jammed with humanity, cattle and wagons. This whole flood converges upon a single road as it approaches the Karagatch bridge across the Maritza. The refugees believe that if they can reach Karagatch they will be safe from the Turks. This small village, which is just across the border of the neutral territory until the peace conference decides its fate.

Concentration at Karagatch. Although the railway is moving a considerable number of refugees westward from Karagatch, the station there is becoming the center of a vast concentration camp. The rain has flooded all parts of the village, forcing the refugees from the low land into new camping places in the higher areas.

Meanwhile Adrianople has taken on the appearance of a deserted city, with the shops and houses closed. The Greek and Armenian priests remain and are doing conspicuous work in assisting the fleeing inhabitants. Two troop trains leave daily for Western Thrace and there is no more talk of resistance among the soldiers, although they boast they could have held up the Turks at Tocatli with three divisions, and declare they are only leaving because ordered to do so by the Allies.

The first French detachments of the allied troops of occupation arrived yesterday. Expressions of regret are heard that the English are not coming to Adrianople, having been assigned to Rodosto. Allied airplanes have flown over the city at a moderate height for the last few days, apparently taking photographs to show the orderly character of the evacuation. One of the aviators who landed said he was under orders to observe carefully whether there was any evidence of burning villages; thus far he had seen none.

## GRAND TRUNK STRIKE IS REPORTED SETTLED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17.—Settlement of the strike of Grand Trunk Railway shopmen was announced today by Joseph F. Paquette, general chairman of the various shop crafts on the line between Portland and Island Pond, Vt. He also announced that the men, numbering about 350, who walked out early in July, would return to their work immediately.

It was understood the settlement affected all strikers on Grand Trunk lines in the United States who stopped work at the time of the strike of the shop crafts. The settlement came about, he explained, through a conference between Chairman Barney and representatives of the Grand Trunk system in Detroit yesterday. At the Grand Trunk offices no word had been received of a settlement.

## SMITH CLASSES ELECT OFFICERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special).—The sophomore and senior classes at Smith College have just elected their officers for the year. Junior elections are to occur this week, but the freshmen will not choose their officers until just before the Christmas holidays.

Lucy Carr of East Orange, N. J., is to be the senior president. Her past experience in executive positions

makes her well qualified for this difficult task. Debating has also been one of her major interests. She is a member of Phi Kappa Psi. The vice-president of '23 is to be Rosemary Thomas of Sherborn, Mass., who was class secretary last year. She is a member of the other honorary club, Alpha Elizabeth Marshall of Portland, Me., who was vice-president her junior year, is to be the treasurer. The secretary is Eleanor Holt of Ocoot, Wis., and the historian, Jane Cassidy of Norwich, Conn.

The sophomores chose as president Virginia McCalmont of Franklin, Pa.; vice-president, Martha Hauser of Boston, Mass.; secretary, Mary Wallace of Oak Park, Ill.; treasurer, Dorothy Dunning of Vineland, N. J. Lavina Fyke of Centralia, Ill., was re-elected as song leader.

## M. BOUILLON PAYS TRIBUTE TO TURKS

French Emissary Says Their Desire for Peace of Reason Averted War in Near East

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Franklin Bouillon, with the consent of Raymond Poincaré and in accord with official promises, delivered an address to journalists in Paris that was at once a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech, a defense of the Turks and an indictment of the Greeks. One had to bear in mind the partisan character of his statements. But some of the facts which he told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor must be recorded, if only to provoke an answer and explanation.

What, for example, is the truth about the British colonial committee? He told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the committee had been set up by the British Government at Constantinople without the knowledge of General Harrington, announcing that the Mudania Conference was ended because the Turks were demanding immediate military occupation of Thrace. This was the exact opposite of what the Turks were seeking, and he urged that if official communications were so utterly wrong much of the news from the Near East must be accepted with reserve. He renewed, in impassioned language, the accusation against the Greeks of systematically organizing the burning of Smyrna and all villages in Anatolia, thus rendering 1,000,000 people homeless.

Pro-Turkish Outlook. M. Bouillon used bitter terms about the Greeks. Certainly he did not attempt to disguise his completely pro-Turkish outlook. He is more Kemal than Kemal. The whole point of his declaration was that Mustafa Kemal by his wisdom and his generosity had saved Europe from war. For 48 hours there was a situation equivalent to a state of war between England and Turkey, and had hostilities begun, Chanak would have proved an absolutely untenable trap for the unfortunate troops.

A fortnight ago the Turks could have entered Constantinople. They did not do so, no doubt because they were restrained by British force, but because they preferred a peace of reason. It was absurd to pretend that British force and demonstrations had helped to preserve peace. On the contrary, every time the British displayed strength, the Mudania Conference was put in peril and delayed.

#### Kemal's Task Difficult

It was not an easy task for Kemal to prevent his victorious army of 150,000 men in the front ranks and the same number in reserve from marching to their capital, only 40 kilometers away. He should be given credit, said the French emissary, for having succeeded in holding back a triumphant army, which could have swept all obstacles aside. He is influenced by the French representation; that is to say by Frank in Bouillon. The arrangements made by M. Bouillon and Kemal at Smyrna were substantially adopted at Mudania.

While owing to material difficulties there was a delay at Mudania, the British were rushing up troops and the Turks looking on at these warlike preparations said to the Frenchman: "You are asking us to tie our hands while England prepares to resist us." Danger arose through the attempted reliance on force, but France and Turkey preferred negotiations and peace.

M. Bouillon, while thus attacking Mr. Lloyd George, paid a tribute to General Harrington, who was a loyal soldier and desirous of peaceful methods.

## CANDIDATE HELD TO BE INELIGIBLE

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—The Rev. John W. Barker of Lebanon is ineligible as a candidate for the State Senate, according to the decision of the ballot law commission, announced today. Mr. Barker was chosen by the voters of the Fifth Senatorial District at the primary in September, but his eligibility was questioned on the ground that he had not lived in the State long enough to gain citizenship. Action to fill the vacancy on the ballot has not yet been taken.

GERMAN TOYS DUE. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Ordnance will bring the first load of German toys for the Christmas trade, 3000 cases having been shipped from Hamburg for North American and South America.

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## BRITISH DRY NOTE TO SPEED RELEASE OF SEIZED VESSELS

(Continued from Page 1)

however, the British view was declared to be emphatic that American enforcement agencies were without authority.

In support of the contention that such ships as the Buena and the Gardner, both which were captured by the American "dry navy" at points from seven to nine miles off the New Jersey coast, the British Government was understood to have relied heavily on the decision obtained by the United States from British courts in 1805 in the case of the schooner Anna.

#### Money Also Seized

The Anna, flying American colors, was captured by the British privateer Minerva near the mouth of the Mississippi River and her cargo of logwood was confiscated and sold. An interesting feature of the case was that—as in the cases of the ships recently taken off New Jersey—a large sum of money, found on board by the captors, was seized.

Claim for the ship's release was filed through the American Minister in London on the ground that she had been captured within the maritime zone over which the United States asserted exclusive jurisdiction. The British courts upheld this contention and it is now declared that the United States is estopped by its own precedent from going outside that "margin."

The British note pointed out that Great Britain had already taken steps to prevent practices as to registry issuance and clearance papers of which the United States had complained in its note, adding that Great Britain had supplemented these steps since the American note had been received and it was hoped "the measures taken will prove successful in preventing any breaches in the local law."

The note of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, included three paragraphs from an affidavit executed by a federal prohibition agent with respect to "the proposal declared to have been made by him by Mr. M. Cole, who signs clearance papers for the controller of customs for the British Government at Nassau, Bahamas, concerning the issuance of two sets of clearance papers for liquor ships." The affidavit read:

That deponent asked Mr. Cole how the liquor runners arranged their clearance papers, and if it was possible to get extra sets of clearance papers. Mr. Cole said, "Just a minute," and then went to the other side of the room and motioned deponent to come over, which deponent did. Mr. Cole then stated substantially as follows:

"There are a number of ways to handle it, but the best and simplest way we find is, first, to give you clearance papers with your liquor, then in an hour or so purchase within and state that you had discharged your cargo or liquor on the high seas and then we will give you another set of papers for 'in ballast' for any American port."

Mr. Cole explained that the first set of papers referred to would be for a foreign port and that if you were searching they could not touch you and that after you had discharged your cargo of liquor you could enter the American port with your papers showing "in ballast."

Dependent states further that Mr. Cole did not say that there would be any money required outside the regular fees but intimated that he and the boys expected to be taken care of.

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A call to advocates of law enforcement to insist upon rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law as opposed to a "rule of reason" was sounded today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been represented as favorably applying "common sense" in carrying out the opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, on prohibition and this intimation was taken by Mr. Wheeler to mean leniency in enforcing the law. He said:

All that the officers charged with enforcing the laws are asked to do is apply the law as interpreted by the Attorney-General. It is not within the province of any enforcement officers to change the law. This is up to the courts.

I do not think the ruling or the law relating to liquor on ships should be changed. They are both based on good reason. Those who complain about liquor on American ships are inconsistent and injure our own shipping interests when they criticize the Government's attitude for enforcing the law on all ships within the three-mile limit.

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## PROHIBITION PARTY SHAPES CAMPAIGN

Leaders in Bay State Will Center Efforts on Showing Good Results of Dry Law

Plans for an active campaign during the three weeks now remaining before election day were completed last night at a meeting of the leaders of the Prohibition Party of Massachusetts. There were present 30 members of the party, including the personnel of the executive committee and the candidates for United States Senator and Governor.

Brief addresses dealing with the political aspect of the prohibition question were delivered by Prof. John A. Nicholls, candidate for Senator; J. B. Lewis, candidate for Governor; Harold D. Wilson, former prohibition enforcement agent, and others. O. A. McKenney, chairman of the executive committee, presided at the meeting.

So far as the campaign goes, the dissemination of literature emphasizing the benefits derived from prohibition and calling attention to the concerted drive being made to weaken the law will be the central activity. Professor Nicholls, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Wilson will speak at times, but their appearance will be largely in response to invitations.

#### Plays at Boston

Theaters This Week

"The Nightingale," a satirical melodrama by Max Marcin, is this week's stock company offering at the St. James Theater.

The Three Misses Wainwright, the Tivoli Girls from London, Sylvia Clarke and Julia Keely are on the vaudeville bill this week at the Majestic Theater.

This is the final week of Miss Julia Sanderson at the Shubert Theater in "Tangerine." Next Monday comes "The Rose of Stamboul," with Tessa Kosta, Marion Green, and James Barton.

Continuing offerings in Boston play-

## REPUBLICANS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCCESS OF STATE DRY CODE

League of Women Voters Leader Asks If the Party Is Afraid to Assert Itself

DANVERS, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special).—"If Referendum No. 4, calling for a stricter enforcement of prohibition in Massachusetts is defeated, it will be largely due to the fact that the Republican state convention refused to mention prohibition in its platform," said Miss Martha N. Brooks of Gloucester, in addressing a conference of chairmen and representatives of the League of Women Voters in Essex County here yesterday afternoon.

"Every woman present at this meeting should go to her local Republican committee and ask, 'Are you working for Referendum No. 4? Can we count on your co-operation to secure ratification? Or is it true that while we women are helping to get out a large vote on election day, the word is being passed to defeat the measure and so allow the conditions of liquor lawlessness to continue?' asked Miss Brooks.

"While the League of Women Voters is non-partisan, we all know that this district is Republican," Miss Brooks continued. "Prominent party leaders, like Louis Coolidge, instead of backing up the action of Governor Cox and the Republican Legislature, are openly advocating the defeat of question four," she charged.

The time is short before election and co-operation is necessary. Of what is the Republican Party afraid? Who is in control, the smugglers and bootleggers, or the citizens, who not many years ago proclaimed Massachusetts as the State of 'law and order'?"

"We women have the right to ask and to expect the help of each local committee in Essex County."

"The Massachusetts League of Women Voters supported the prohibition bill when it was before the Legislature, and since the liquor forces petitioned for a referendum, women all over the State have been aroused to work for ratification."

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. H. Masury, Essex County director of the league.

## COLLEGE METHODS OF TRAINING TOLD TO BUSINESS MEN

About 100 Boston business men were told of the methods of Boston University in its training of men for the commercial world at a luncheon at the Boston City Club today by Everett W. Lord, dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University. The business men were seated at tables of ten, a member of the college faculty being present at each to explain in detail to the business men the ideals of the college, and answer their questions concerning it.

Mr. Lord outlined the general policy of the college, and explained that graduates receive their degrees only after they have completed one year successfully in business. It is not always easy to obtain for students the sort of position which best promotes their growth, he said, since an attempt is made to place each graduate where he will have the advantage of expert advice from his employer. The college is not merely a glorified business course, for it does not neglect the cultural education of its students, he pointed out.

The college, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary, has an enrollment of 3000 students.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AID WILL BE CONSIDERED

Special problems pertaining to unemployment of individuals are to be discussed at a meeting of the Federation for Placement Work, to be held in Perkins Hall, Boston, at 3 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. G. A. Garvey, employment manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, will tell of the Dennison plan of paying compensation to employees during periods of idleness. Dr. R. S. Merriam of Harvard University will discuss unemployment insurance.

Plans for the future include a public meeting in November to consider unemployment, with speakers from New York City and elsewhere. Rehabilitation and industrial relations will be considered at the December meeting.

Robert W. Wilson, superintendent of the Boston city water department, has been summarily dismissed from service by Mayor James M. Curley because of his failure to collect \$3,000,000 in long overdue water bills. Frank A. McInnes, division engineer, has been given a reduction in pay of \$1000 a year and ordered to fill both his old position and that vacated by Mr. Wilson.

This action comes as the culmination of investigations which were started some months ago by the mayor into the alleged slackness of water department officials. Christopher J. Carven has been placed in charge of the engineering department, being second in authority only to Mr. McInnes.

#### W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OPENS

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 17.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts opened its forty-ninth annual session here today. A banquet will be one of the features of the gathering, which will last for three days. Gov. Channing H. Cox is expected to be one of the speakers at the banquet, which will bring the convention to a close on Thursday evening.

#### ADDRESS TO SCHOOLMATES

George Herbert Huntington, vice-president of Robert College, Constantinople, will address the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club at the Boston City Club next Saturday, following a luncheon at 1 o'clock. His subject is "The Near East Situation—Political, Educational and Religious."

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Entered at second-class rates for the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. Post Office for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17.—GREAT BRITAIN is now in the midst of preparations for general parliamentary elections, and the questions to be fought out have never been more complicated. At present Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, sits uneasily upon two stools. One of these stools is his own Coalition Liberal Party, which remains faithful to him. It believes in social welfare legislation and a mild form of free trade, tempered, if necessary, by protection. The other is the Unionist party, which is Conservative and Protectionist. In the past it has supported Mr. Lloyd George with reluctance, as it objects to his quarrel with France and mistrusts the expensive social welfare schemes with which he is associated. It now threatens to split into two separate sections, of which one continues its allegiance, whereas the other demands a Unionist as Prime Minister. None of these groups can ally themselves with the Labor Party, which just now is committed to unsound proposals for nationalization of the sources of production. The same does not apply to the Independent Liberals, who are also in opposition, though they do not sympathize with nationalization schemes and have much the same political ideals as the Coalition Liberals, from whom they differ chiefly in being more wholeheartedly Free Traders. In all, there are thus four capitalistic groups, so split up among themselves that Labor threatens to swing the balance. Conferences and compromises are heard of on all sides to meet this situation, but at the end of writing no clear election issues have emerged.

The Near Eastern crisis has had its hoped-for effect, if only because it has demonstrated the reluctance of the British people to embark upon war-like adventure. This innate reluctance has nothing to do with politics, newspaper campaigns, or even the dread of increased taxation. Nor is it a manifestation of the "war-weary-ness" from which the Nation is only now recovering. It is a deeper feeling than these, and has its roots in the very fiber of the Nation. A meeting of protest against the action of the Government was recently called in a small English village. At this meeting the local blacksmith, who had served throughout the war in a battery of field artillery, voiced in a few words the spirit of the Nation. "Englishmen will still fight in a just cause," he said, "but only if every thing else fails. If this is a just cause, and if we are forced to fight, I will chuck up my job and go, though I've had enough of war to last me my time. But remember, all the chaps who went from here to the war—there were a hundred names of half a dozen who had been killed—went just to stop this kind of thing, and to make sure that war would only happen again when everything else had failed." And the meeting applauded him to a man.

It would be hard to overestimate the value of such a speech as that made by Theodore E. Burton, who is over here as a member of the commission appointed by the United States Government to deal with the funding of the Allies' debts to America, at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. English people generally have the faculty of seeing the other fellow's point of view when once they are convinced that it is being honestly presented. While Mr. Burton's remarks were obviously not directed toward any conciliation of the criticism in this country of the American attitude toward the Allies' debts to the United States, perhaps for that very reason, it rang clear and true and gave to this country a sidelight on the American point of view on this matter which was most timely. There has been a good deal of clap-trap talked about the American attitude, some of it no doubt deliberately manufactured for the purpose of making mischief between the two countries, but Mr. Burton's statement carried conviction. Many of those who heard and read his speech will see the logic of his position, and in future will refrain from participating in hasty criticism. While it may be true that the average American view of Europe and of America's relations to Europe has yet to undergo some development, there will have to be a commensurate development on this side in the direction of a clearer realization that the British is not the only possible point of view.

Driving off from the first tee at a popular golf club with the eyes of a few casual spectators, not to mention a handful of caddies, fixed upon us, is an ordeal in itself, but what our feeling would be if the fact that we were about to make this drive were announced in all the daily papers with large headlines, if 5000 people were standing around, all waiting to express themselves in a manner appropriate to the occasion, if cannon were primed to go off the moment one had done the deed, one can hardly begin to think. Yet this is actually what our gallant Prince has had to do during this week. And let it be said at once that he has done it with distinction. Amid the clicking of innumerable cameras the Prince addressed the ball with four careful waggles, and then with excellent swing—but no! our reputation for veracity will not permit us to say he drove it well and truly, but 60 yards, and straight at that was a mighty good effort in such trying circumstances. The occasion was that of the Prince's "Induction" into the captaincy of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. The ceremony of driving off has been performed by each successive captain during a period of over 160 years. Be it said, that the successful caddie of the many that go out to field the ball on this occasion was rewarded on returning it to the Prince by a handshake and a sovereign. The Prince on his part is promised certain material benefits—to wit, a right to share in the coddles and mussels at the

mouth of the River Eden, "play golf, digging divots and drying claes."

The British public is rejoicing over the substantial reduction of 13 pence announced this week in the price of petrol. Not only is the owner of the automobile and the aeroplane affected, but transportation of every kind has to consider the question of coming down in price. British railways are concerned only one degree less directly than are omnibuses and the lorries with which they are now in acute competition—alike for passenger and goods traffic. Industry also feels the stimulus of cheaper power from internal combustion engines. The reduction has come at a moment when the price of British labor is falling and when margins of profits are being cut all round. It is yet another sign, and an important one, that Britain is getting down to business, and that, be the sacrifices what they may, she does not intend to be left out where trade is to be continued or fresh markets won.

Sir Charles Higham, the advertising expert, whose recent visit to America attracted a good deal of attention, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament on that uncertain but unescapable day when the present House of Commons ceases to exist. Sir Charles declares that Parliament needs business men, but that unfortunately business men have to earn their living; they have no time to spare for Parliament. While Sir Charles is no doubt right, it is difficult to know what England is going to do about it. She cannot afford to pay her 600 odd legislators in the House of Commons a high enough salary to attract the best men in the country to a political career, even if it were desirable to fill the Legislature with a set of men who had either to bank on the seat in Parliament or lose their means of livelihood. Probably therefore England will resign itself to the inevitable and one by one the business members will be allowed to fade away from Westminster without a protest. As a matter of fact most of them have gone already and the House of Commons is rapidly resuming its pre-war aspect, with the legal profession as formerly, taking the lion's share in the constitution of the assembly.

Autumn is upon us, and the swallows, like our American visitors, are leaving us for other climes. Last Saturday I saw a large party of the swallows flying low over a big reservoir in South London. They were showing signs of considerable wear and tear in their prospective departure, and dipped and rose, wheeled and sidestepped in their usual nimble fashion. Suddenly they began to fly upward. Higher and higher they went until they were almost out of sight, and then they flew away in a body to the northeast. If you are a seer, I have often wondered why they make that wonderful yearly journey back to the warm sunshine. Do they do it in one long continuous flight over sea and over continent until they reach the remembered spot they left in the preceding spring? Or do they make their way southward by easy stages, and did my party think they had time to pay Brussels a visit before the autumn set in its wings? For my own part, I believe there may be yet another explanation. Why should not swallows have an air Southampton or Liverpool or Cherbourg like our human visitors? I like to think that after nesting year by year in their usual summer villas they four around Great Britain and explore the quiet beauty of her countryside, or the grandeur of her hills, as the fancies takes them; that afterward when the time of their departure draws near they cannot resist a last look at old London before they fleet off their thousands to the places where they have booked their return (in summer) homes. And I like to think too that it is not only the swallows who will come again to this "little village" next summer.

## VICE-PRESIDENT OPENS CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17 (Special).—Republican leaders from New Hampshire and Vermont gathered at Dartmouth College today to receive Vice-President Calvin Coolidge and to hear his address on business and political conditions. So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the Vice-President's speech was the opening gun of the present political campaign.

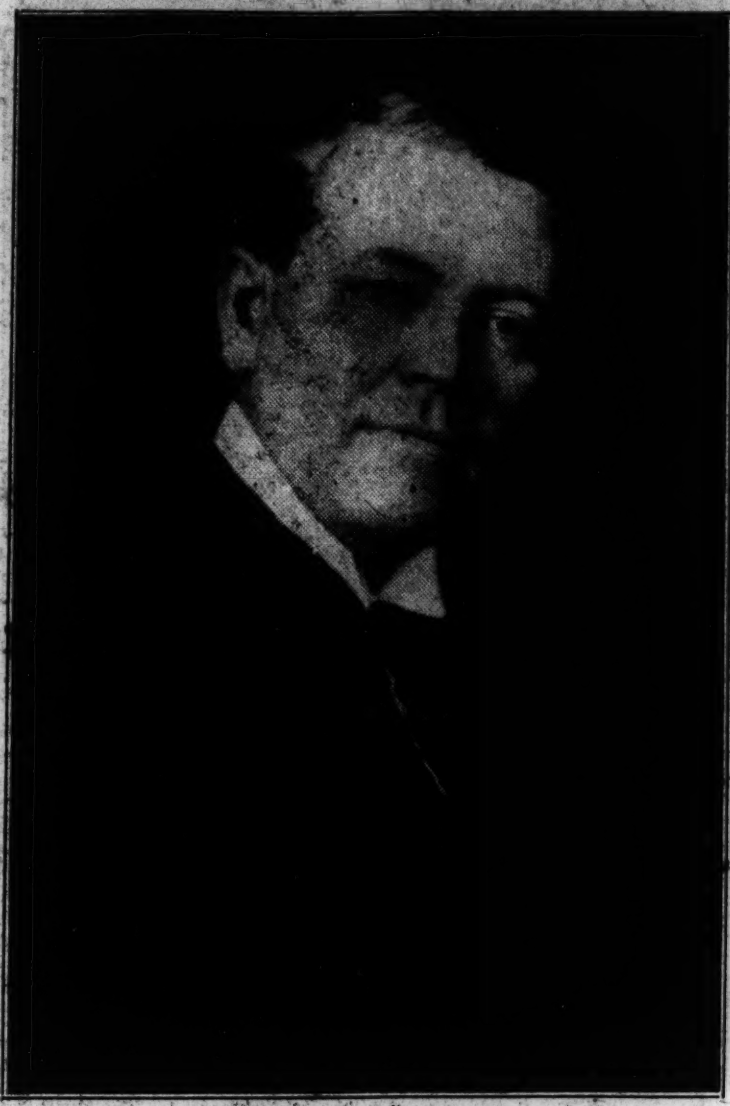
Mr. Coolidge took for his subject, "Industrial Democracy" and told the story of industry from early times, showing how the present intricate system of organization of business had been evolved. Democracy in industry, he said, does not remove the obligation of obedience from those engaged in industry.

The Vice-President was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and Frank W. Stearns of Boston. They motored from Woodstock, Vt., this morning and arrived at the college at noon, where a luncheon was served by the Republican state committee of the two states. After the luncheon the guests went to Webster Hall and the Vice-President addressed them and the student body of the college at the same time.

The reception committee included Chairman Dwight Hall of the New Hampshire Republican committee; Percy R. Hughes, president of the Hanover Republican Club; Frank A. Musgrove, publisher of the Hanover Gazette, and G. Allen Putnam, chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee.

## GERMAN DEBT GROWS

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—German Treasury bills comprising the floating debt of Germany on Oct. 10 totaled \$87,700,000,000 marks, compared with 450,000,000,000 at the end of September, 241,300,000,000 at the end of August, and 210,400,000,000 at the end of September, 1921. In the last 10 days 12,300,000,000 marks were spent to obtain foreign money to pay for grain imports purchased some time ago.



Dr. B. M. Tittle

President of the International College in Monte Mario, Which Is on the Outskirts of Rome, Expresses His Views on the Present Crisis in Italy

## WHAT SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S RETURN TO POWER IN ITALY PORTENDS

Dr. B. M. Tittle, President of College Near Rome, Sees Weakening of the Popular Party

By STANLEY HIGH

In the event of the fall of the Italian Government under the leadership of Signor Facta, the former Prime Minister, Giovanni Giolitti, is the most likely successor, according to Dr. B. M. Tittle, president of the International College in Monte Mario, on the outskirts of Rome. Dr. Tittle, who is in America in the interests of his institution which for some months has been a storm center of Protestant-Roman Catholic controversy, is spending this week in Greater Boston. A resident of Italy for many years, Dr. Tittle has been twice decorated by the King, and is in intimate touch with many of the leaders in present-day Italian politics. It is doubtful if any other American is better versed in Italian history or more conversant with Italian affairs than Dr. Tittle.

The Facta Cabinet, according to Dr. Tittle, is a compromise Government. Signor Facta, himself, has never been a conspicuous leader in Italian politics, his chief claim to prominence being due, chiefly, to his intimate association with Signor Giolitti, who has long been a leading figure in the country. To understand the present complications arising out of the impending fall of the Facta Government requires that one retrace something of the turbulent political history of Italy during the past two years.

In 1920 the Fascists were organized as a strictly anti-socialistic organization. Their work in that direction accomplished and their own power established throughout the country, the Fascist entered politics as the exponent of extreme nationalism. At that time the Roman Catholic—the Popular Party—headed by Don Sturzo, approached Signor Mussolini, leader of the Fascist for the purpose of effecting a political union. This was temporarily accomplished. The Roman Catholic Party asserted that the Roman Catholic church was and always had been the protector of Italian nationalists and that fact stood for exactly those things which the Fascist represented.

Argument such as this from the Roman Catholic politicians could scarcely have been successful among the leaders of the past generation whose memory carried them back to the days of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour, and who realized the continuous opposition of the Roman Catholic group to these leaders of the Italian "Resurgimento." The present generation of young Italians, however, had come into touch with priests in the trenches during the war, and the influence of that experience determined them in uniting with the Roman Catholics in their political enterprises.

## Clashes in Rome Streets

But within a few months the Roman Catholic group carried their program to extremes not acceptable to the Fascist. Italian Roman Catholics parading through the streets of Rome shouting, "The Pope for King," were attacked by Fascist and the two groups soon divided into opposing camps. Dr. Tittle related that, since his return to the United States, there have been violent clashes in the streets of Rome between Fascist and Italian Roman Catholics, when the latter persisted in shouting, "The Pope for King."

To secure the necessary votes in the Chamber a compromise Premier was sought. Both the Fascist and the Roman Catholics were afraid of Signor Giolitti who, in the past, had demonstrated his unwillingness to be bound by the dictates of any particular party. On the other hand it was necessary to secure a Giolitti man for the support of his followers in Parliament was, likewise, a necessity. Signor Facta was finally decided upon.

"Giolitti's return," Dr. Tittle said,

"might mean a number of things. In the first place, it would indicate beyond a doubt, that the power of the Roman Catholic Party is waning and that the Moderate Socialists are back of him, for Giolitti has always been a friend of the masses and opposed by the Popular Party. It would also indicate that there are no other leaders in Parliament who feel themselves capable of gathering sufficient strength in the Chamber to carry on a successful government."

## Exclusive Fascist Cabinet

"The Fascist, as indicated in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, have rejected Giolitti's proposition to accept a portfolio in the new cabinet and are determined to have a cabinet composed exclusively of Fascist members. Now, just what would a Fascist program mean for Italy? In the first place, it would mean a determined and unwavering insistence for June. Secondly, it would set about it to strengthen, by every possible means, the political and commercial influence of Italy in the Balkan states and the Near East. Thirdly, it would demand the retention, by Italy, of those islands already occupied in the Aegean. In short, the Fascist stand, first and always, for the most pronounced nationalistic and imperialistic policy in Italian government."

"There will be no pacification in Italy," according to Dr. Tittle, "until the internal economic situation, which is particularly acute, is remedied. Economic reconstruction in Italy requires the immediate conclusion of favorable commercial treaties with England, Germany, Russia, the states of South America and the United States. There are two great fields open for Italy today, the one is in North and South America, where the Nation's annual surplus population of 500,000 can be cared for; and Russia, to which Italy is looking to secure raw materials and to purchase the finished products of Italian industries. The man-power of Italy and the marvelous water power in the multitude of streams that rush down the eastern and western slopes of the Apennines furnish the two great sources of the Nation's wealth."

"In order to realize upon these two assets, Italy today stands for a policy similar to that of England, believing that until Europe agrees to eliminate politics and unite upon a constructive economic program the present chaos is bound to continue."

Dr. Tittle, during the past few weeks, has traveled through the states of the middle west, enlisting what he terms "Freedom's Million"—a million men and women who will accept one share in the further construction of the great college already established on the famous Eighth Hill of Rome.

## SLADE HOME IS FIRST TO BE POLLING PLACE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The use of the home of Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City as a polling place at the coming election, it is believed, will set a precedent in this city.

The New York City League of Women Voters has waged an active campaign for the use of schoolhouses, churches, and similar institutions ever since the vote was given to women. When Mrs. Slade, who is a regional director of the National League of Women Voters, learned that election officials in her precinct were finding it difficult to obtain a proper place for the use of voters this year, she offered her home, which is in the Fifth Avenue section.

The offer was accepted and Mrs. Slade's home was used during registration week and will be utilized again on election day.

## GERMAN CONDITION MENACE TO WORLD

## Sir J. Bradbury's Plan to Meet Reparations Crisis Widely Discussed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The comprehensive plan of Sir John Bradbury for the alleviation of the reparations crisis is stimulating a wide discussion of the possibilities and the alternatives, and interest now centers in the heralded proposals of Louis Barthou on behalf of the French Government, which are expected on Friday. This expectation disposes temporarily of the prevalent query as to whether France, in opposing—as is taken for granted—the Bradbury plan for the moratorium feature, would assume a purely negative attitude or offer something else.

While the greatest secrecy is still maintained regarding the details of the Barthou proposals, it is generally accepted that they will resemble propositions Raymond Poincaré was intending to initiate in London, recently, but which were headed off by the unexpected dispatch of the Balfour note, concerning the inter-allied debts. This plan, it will be remembered, provided for a variety of measures for stabilizing German credits by means of allied control. There would, undoubtedly, have been a serious clash at that time between the British and the French on the issues these proposals would have raised, had they not been brushed aside by the Balfour note, which shifted the whole ground of discussion.

The Bradbury scheme and the imminent proposals of M. Barthou are felt to be further definite steps in working out the present divergence between the British and French points of view in regard to the treatment of the German. No credence is given here to the insinuations reported current in France that Sir John Bradbury's proposals constitute an attempt to torpedo the Brussels conference, or to bring pressure to bear on France and Italy for the purposes of British Near East policy.

It is pointed out that Germany's condition is becoming an increasing peril to the world. What it is hoped that the Bradbury proposals and the ensuing comment will accomplish, is to furnish a basis of discussion for the Brussels or other international economic conference, which basis does not now exist, so that a conference under present conditions would be futile.

## AMERICAN DEBATERS RETURN

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The New York University debating team has been welcomed home. The debaters made a trip to Europe last June and were successful at Sheffield and Edinburgh, but were defeated by Oxford. The team consists of Donald Brown, captain; H. C. McCarroll and M. Fisher, with Ralph C. Walker as manager.

## Reform Leaders Hold International Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17.—An international conference of reform leaders of many nations, including Germany, for the purpose of reaffirming world ideals shaken by the war began this morning at Caxton Hall and will last four days. The nations represented are Australia, Canada, India, United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Great Britain.

Among the speakers scheduled are Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Jowett, Sir Joseph Cook, Australian representative at the League of Nations; Sir Donald McLean and Sir Elder Haggard. Public endorsement of the purposes of the conference was voiced by the leaders of the nations. Mr. Lloyd George sent a message saying, "Unless the peoples of the world are to be submerged by a wave of materialism, we must call into play the moral forces which alone can save and vitalize the nations."

## CANADIAN DELEGATE WILL DEAL DIRECTLY WITH UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In recognition of Canada's particular interest in maintenance of amicable relations with the United States, the British Government has decided to authorize the Canadians to negotiate directly with the American State Department in the framing of the new treaty to regulate naval strength on the Great Lakes.

In the near future a representative of the Canadian Government is expected in Washington to begin these negotiations, the foundations for which were laid during the visit here last July of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

It is not yet determined, but it appears probable that the new treaty also will deal with waterways, fisheries and other questions.

## NICKEL FARE CARRIES PASSENGER 26 MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The New York Transit Commission, in announcing the formal opening of the Livonia Avenue extension, in Brooklyn, says it gives the longest one-direction ride in the United States for a nickel. It is now possible for a passenger to ride from New Lots Avenue, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, near the Queens County line, through Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx, to Two Hundred and Forty-First Street and White Plains Road, five blocks from the Westchester County line at Mt. Vernon, a distance of 26.78 miles.

## INVASION IMMINENT OF VLADIVOSTOK

## Soviets Threaten the City and Whites Retreat, According to Japanese Sources

TOKYO, Oct. 16.—(By The Associated Press).—Special dispatches from Vladivostok report that the city is in imminent danger of invasion by Soviet troops. Members of the Vladivostok "White" Government have boarded a steamer ready to depart. The "White" army, is reported to have retreated to the Russo-Chinese border.

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 16.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, a long statement was considered, dealing with the history of the arms which were stored at Vladivostok. Complete ignorance was expressed of any knowledge of the Tsch munitions after they were transferred from Japanese control, while it was asserted that those munitions which were still in the care of the Japanese would be handed over to the Russians on the eve of the Japanese withdrawal.

Today's press comment generally expresses dissatisfaction with the statement, the charge being made that it does not contain any information which the public was not already fully aware of. One paper goes so far as to say that it is to be feared that the statement will but increase foreign suspicion of Japanese motives.

The munitions subject will probably remain a subject for political battle in Tokyo for some time to come. Meanwhile events are drawing to a crisis in the maritime province, where the Whites are steadily retreating before the Reds. There is little doubt that the seven tons of munitions which are still stored at Vladivostok will fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks unless a change in Japan's policy occurs before Oct. 25, the date fixed by Japan for its withdrawal.

## BARBADOS CABLE LINE. CONTROVERSY IS OVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Injunction proceedings, brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company in December, 1920, against Bainbridge Colby, Newton D. Baker, and Josephus Daniels, Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy at that time in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson, in an effort to force the Government to permit the landing at Miami, Fla., of the company's Barbados cable, have been dismissed by consent of counsel by Wendell P. Stafford, Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

In seeking dismissal of the proceedings, Paul E. Leach, attorney for the company, pointed out that President Harding had given permission for the cable to be landed and placed in operation.

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## BALTIMORE SETS ASIDE WEEK TO HONOR OWN ACHIEVEMENTS

Educational Campaign Will Teach Citizens More About Municipality in Which They Dwell

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—An educational campaign to teach citizens of Baltimore more about their city will be conducted with many spectacular features during Baltimore Week, from Oct. 22 to 28, at a cost of about \$150,000.

The committee headed by Henry L. Frank, president of the Real Estate Board, announces that several warships within a few days sailing distance have been ordered here for Friday of Baltimore Week. Chief interest will be focused in the civic center, where ground has been broken for a war memorial building. Here the General Electric Company has agreed to place upon a pole what is said to be the most powerful single electric light in the world. It will shine from 80 feet in the air and is expected to give almost noonday light for several blocks. There will be many illuminating features. An immense cauldron, for example, will be filled with lights and jets of steam will catch their rays.

### Purpose of Exhibit

The original resolution of the Real Estate Board tells the purpose of the exhibition:

The purpose is to co-operate in the assembling and dissemination through every available channel of instructive and inspiring information designed to emphasize the greatness of our city from the standpoint of its commercial and industrial advantages, its incomparable record as a city of homes, culture and refinement, its excellent seaport and railroad facilities, its world-famous institutions, its great accomplishments and wonderful opportunities for the future, and its historic glory of which all loyal Baltimoreans may justly feel proud.

One civic body after another has endorsed the idea, pledged support and started to raise funds. An effort to find out how much the average citizen knows of his city brought out the fact that little, indeed, is known. Civic pride, stirred at various times by nation-wide drives in which there was comparison with other cities, has lapsed for lack of competition.

The committee in charge includes, with Mayor Brooking as honorary chairman, the following:

Isaac S. Field, Educational; Clarence H. Klingel, Parades; E. Asbury Davis, Exhibits; Henry F. Baker, Banquet; John L. Alcock, Luncheons; Dwight Burroughs, Publicity; J. K. Voshell, Speakers; John Lyons, Decorations; F. R. Huber, Music; the Rev. Dr. Morris S. Lazaron, Churches; Howard Bryant, George C. Smith; Elmore B. Jeffery, president Equitable Trust Company; Fred G. Boyce, vice-president Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company; H. B. Wilcox, vice-president Merchants National Bank; Robert C. Griswold, vice-president Maryland Trust Company; C. G. Osburn, president Farmers & Merchants National Bank; Heyward A. Boyce, vice-president Drovers & Mechanics National Bank; J. Monroe Holland, president Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore; William C. Page, president Calvert Bank; C. Morgan Marshall, John E. Marshall & Son; M. C. Byers, president Western Maryland Railroad; Clinton G. Morgan, vice-president National Exchange Bank; Henry L. Frank, Henry L. Frank & Co.; George Shriver, vice-president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; E. Asbury Davis, F. A. Davis & Sons; George T. Bishop, president Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Company; E. S. Nelson, Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles E. F. Clarke, president Pennsylvania Water & Power Company; W. Frank Roberts, general manager of Sparrows Point plant, Bethlehem Steel Company; C. D. Emmons, president United Railways Company; H. A. Wagner, president Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company; G. H. Warren, division manager of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

### Program for Week

The program for the Baltimore Week includes these features, as given by the committee:

Sunday, Oct. 22: Religious exercises

In all churches in the morning. Baltimore Symphony Orchestra concert in the afternoon. At 8 p. m. a mass meeting in one of the theaters at which addresses will be made by Michael Joseph Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore; Bishop John G. Murray, Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron and leaders of other denominations.

Monday: "How-do-you-do Day." Every Baltimorean is expected to greet every other Baltimorean with a smile, with extra smiles for strangers. It is planned for the Mayor to hold receptions in various sections of the city. All visitors entering the city by automobile on that day will be summarily held up by policemen and served with a key giving them welcome to our midst.

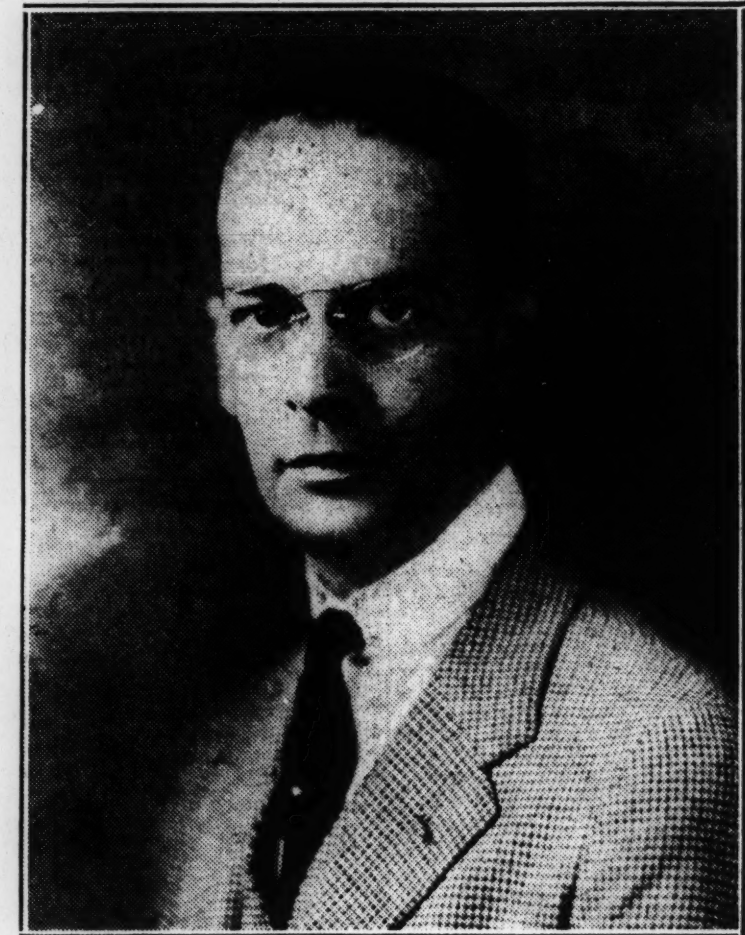
Tuesday: Parade Day. The parade will be held in the afternoon. It will be triple in its informative scope—historical, educational and industrial. Floats for the historical and educational sections are already under construction. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is organizing and will have direct supervision over the industrial section.

Wednesday: "Think-of-the-Less-Fortunate Day." Householders will be asked to gather any old clothing and take it to their church, to be distributed to the poor through the accredited charitable and social organizations. On this and other days of the week there will be special meetings of the city's various clubs, to be addressed by speakers supplied by the Baltimore Week Speakers' Committee.

Thursday: Tour Day. Citizens will be invited to visit the various historical spots of the city. Many of the industrial plants will throw open their doors to all visitors.

Friday: Pageant in Druid Hill Park under the auspices of the School Board. Thousands of school children will take part.

Saturday: A monster banquet at night of representative citizens for the purpose of becoming more friendly and more mutually helpful.



Henry L. Frank

General Chairman of the Baltimore Week Committee

## NEBRASKA VOTERS TO DECIDE FOUR ISSUES ON REFERENDUM

Strike Picketing and Primary Laws Depend On Results of November Election Balloting

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Four laws passed at the regular legislative session in 1921 will be submitted to the decision of the voters of Nebraska at the November election under the referendum. In the meanwhile these laws have been under suspension.

The one of prime importance restricts privileges enjoyed by striking workmen in the use of pickets and persuasion during labor troubles. As they view it the rights of free speech are denied them, as the law is aimed to prevent dissuading strikebreakers from taking their jobs. The manufacturers' association has caused a brief to be filed, which will appear in a pamphlet sent to voters, asserting that its sole purpose is to prevent men who have taken the deserted jobs from being made the objects of threats and abuse.

The second proposition is an amendment to the direct primary law, which has for its main purpose the restoration to the State conventions of the power of selecting delegates to the national conventions and electing the representatives from Nebraska to the national campaign committees. The law was backed by the politicians because at the direct primary it has been impossible for them in the last 12 years to elect their favorites.

It is opposed on the ground that these are proper prerogatives to be exercised by the rank and file of the parties, and because it is believed to be part of a concerted effort to restore the convention system by piecemeal legislation. At present the state conventions are restricted in their activities to naming presidential electors and to drafting the party platforms.

The third proposition, urged by

address by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Use of the Garrett mansion has been granted for the next three years by the owner, Miss M. Carey Thomas. During the summer the structure has been so remodeled as to make it suitable as a center for art exhibitions of several types.

There is a large gallery on the first floor, in which an exhibition of especial interest to art students will be held each month, while smaller exhibitions will be arranged in other galleries under the auspices of the Friends of Art, the Baltimore Water Color Society, the Handicraft Club, the Art Students League, the Municipal Art Society, and other organizations. In the past, difficulty has often been experienced in finding even temporary exhibition rooms, art exhibitions usually having been held in the galleries of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, or the Maryland Institute.

### SAN ANTONIO PLANS INTERNATIONAL FAIR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Tentative plans for an international fair to be held the week of the Fiesta de San Jacinto and Battle of Flowers, San Antonio's annual historical and spring pageant commemorating the winning by Texas of its independence from Mexico, have just been completed by the Fiesta Association.

City authorities have lent their aid in making the plans a reality, and a site set aside some years ago for a municipal auditorium has been placed at the disposal of the Fiesta Association to be used for building a huge amphitheater. This project will not be undertaken, however, until general plans have been perfected and the attendance of notables to the two republics assured.

The Fiesta de San Jacinto, commemorating the victory of General Sam Houston over the Mexican general Santa Anna, April 21, 1836, together with the Battle of Flowers, is San Antonio's most distinctive attraction at any season of the year and is attended annually by thousands of Texans from all parts of the State.



Margaret Melamet

Mr. Melamet Is Conductor of the Baltimore Opera Society, Which Will Give "The Bohemian Girl" as Its First Production This Season. Miss Melamet, Daughter of the Conductor, Will Have the Principal Role. Other Operas to Follow Will Be Weber's "Freischütz" and Verdi's "Aida"

## GARRETT MANSION NOW ART MUSEUM

Baltimore to Have Use of Building for Next Three Years

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17 (Special)—The Baltimore Museum of Art has been housed temporarily in the old Garrett mansion, at Cathedral and Monument streets, and has been opened to the public. Art lovers and connoisseurs who assembled there for the formal exercises heard an

## BALTIMORE VOTERS LOATH TO REGISTER

This Year's Crop of Wet Candidates Makes No Appeal to Dry Law Adherents

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17 (Special)—Both parties were disappointed by the result here of the new registration of voters, when only 194,000 of the 384,000 eligibles had their names put on the books. This was 67,000 fewer than had been previously listed. Leaders of both parties blame the prevalent apathy on the frequency of elections, and a definite move has been made to reduce the number, in the hope of saving some \$350,000 a year for the taxpayers and of offering to the voters beside sufficient incentive to go to the polls, when an election does come.

Zeal for prohibition, for sustaining the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment and especially for obtaining concurrent enforcement legislation such as many other states have figures prominently in the election campaign, and the issue is clear cut, but in the city with wets opposed by wets in the Congressional race, dry sentiment is expressing itself to some extent by refusal of prohibition supporters to register. The Anti-Saloon League and the anti-prohibition forces, however, both made a valiant effort to get voters to register, because of the senatorial contest, in which this issue is expected to cut a big figure. Joseph I. France, Republican incumbent, and William Cabell Bruce, his Democratic opponent, both are leaning more toward the dry side now than during the primary contests. While these candidates are thus "pussyfooting, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, George W. Crabbe, and the president of the Association Opposed to Prohibition, Shirley Carter, are having verbal tilts in the newspapers.

Mr. Crabbe says that Mr. Carter is having a difficult time to keep together those who want the Eighteenth Amendment repealed and those who want wine and beer legalized without a change in fundamental law. Mr. Bruce has been called "wetter" because he is for light wines and beers now, and so far has evaded an explanation as to how he hopes to bring this about, while the Eighteenth Amendment stands. Mr. France has come out for enforcement until the amendment has been repealed. Many dry voters will back him because they have no great misgivings that he will work for a repeal of the amendment.

## LYNN MAYOR DEFERS ACTION ON HOUSING

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 16—Harland A. McPhetres, Mayor of this city, has deferred his appointment of a housing committee, pending the action of the next State Legislature on the enactment of laws which will provide some measure of authority upon which municipal housing committees may act in cases where exorbitant increases in rent are demanded by grasping landlords.

Appointment of a housing committee at the present time would be absolutely useless unless under the existing laws, the Mayor contends. Advances in rents demanded by many landlords following the announcement of an increased tax rate in this city, caused the Mayor to institute a quiet investigation of the condition. He was about to appoint a housing committee when informed by the city solicitor that under the present statute such a committee would be powerless to deal with landlords.

Mr. McPhetres proposes to address an appeal to Representatives from the local district appealing for legislation which will either amend the present statutes or provide new laws to meet the situation in this city and throughout the State.

### CIRASSIAN WALNUT RECEIVED

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17 (Special)—The first shipment of Cirassian walnut received here since before the war has been brought from Black Sea ports, and now lies at Canton. It is valued at \$17,000.

### THE COMMUNITY DINING ROOM

1102 Boylston Street, Boston (Near Mass. Ave.) Strictly Home Cooking Lunches 11:30-2:30 Dinners 4-8 Special Sunday Dinners 1-2

## GERMANS SELLING RARE BOOKS CHEAP

Baltimore Residents While Abroad Add to Collections

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17 (Special)—Residents of Baltimore returning from abroad are bringing with them many rare books purchased in Germany at very low prices. The lapse of the mark brought within their reach volumes quoted in previous days at prices which would have been prohibitive from the viewpoint of the average book lover.

Dr. Gustav Gruenbaum of the language department of Johns Hopkins University brought to America some 4000 volumes, which he believes constitute the most complete collection of Italian dramatic literature in the United States. Some of the books date back to 1550. Some have only a dozen pages, while others are huge tomes that one can hardly lift.

A part of this collection he purchased in Italy, but he soon learned that Italian books were cheaper in Germany, and that it was easier there to find those which had survived the test of time, as applied to their importance and permanent value. The original German owners, he declares, had exercised rare discrimination in their Italian purchases. Dr. Gruenbaum intends to write a history of the Italian drama. While abroad he obtained other rare books, some of which he will turn over to the romance library of the university, for the use of those engaged in research work.

## HAVERHILL SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—Figures for local employment and factory production in the shoe industry for October will show a general improvement over the preceding month. Most of the factories are operating at normal, with several capacity. Unions report a greater percentage of their numbers employed than at any time since early last spring.

Shortage of help still exists in the stitching department and the only way of meeting the demand is the breaking in of green help. The general activity in the shoe industry, which is tending to increase, is resulting in added calls for turn-lasters and booters out. The wood heel industry has had an unusually prosperous season and is still absorbing all the help available.

## Baltimore Opera Society Giving "The Bohemian Girl"

Tuneful Production in Lighter Vein to Precede More Pretentious Works Like "Freischütz" and "Aida"

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15

Special Correspondence  
THE Baltimore Opera Society will open its fourth season on Thursday, with "The Bohemian Girl." This organization grew out of an opera class organized some years ago by David S. Melamet. The society, now incorporated and with a group of financial backers, has plans for this season in line with the records of the last few years.

As the aim is to develop operatic talent and to give training to voices, singers are not paid, except in cases where there are ample funds for engaging soloists from New York or from abroad for difficult roles for which the society has no eligible candidates. The conductor never engages such singers until he has tried out all promising local applicants.

For "The Bohemian Girl," for instance, the society has ample talent. The principal role will be taken by Margaret Melamet, daughter of the conductor. The opera to be given in January will be Weber's "Freischütz" and in April "Aida" will be sung.

After the first experiment with unattached Baltimore musicians, it has been found necessary to engage members of the Philadelphia Symphony for the orchestra. Baltimore has able musicians in the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, but many of these play in theaters on weeknights, making it possible for symphonic programs to be given only on Sundays. To give opera on Sunday is out of the question. Baltimore hopes some day to have an orchestra like the Boston and Philadelphia organizations, with members free from other regular engagements, available for opera and oratorio. Bringing Philadelphia musicians here and engaging New York soloists involve heavy expense, but the music lovers of the city have from year to year made this venture almost self-sustaining. Last year there was a small margin of profit, applied on the debit of the year before.

Only three operas are given each season, the first of a kind requiring less outlay and less preparation, the third being such a work as "Aida," "Faust," or "Lohengrin." Verdi's "Aida" was given with Morgan Kingdon of the Metropolitan Opera in 1920 and is to be repeated with some equally well-known tenor next April. In such works as "Aida" the society has the co-operation of large male choruses and many choir singers.

Mr. Melamet, the conductor, is regarded as the man best fitted to sustain this movement in a city that has so many musical interests. For years he has been one of the leading directors of male singing societies and has won distinction in many contests in various parts of the country.

## CARMEN COMPLETE NEW WAGE SCALE

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17—The joint conference board of the Springfield & Worcester Trolleyman's Union has practically completed the text of its demands relative to the new wage agreement which is to be submitted to the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company and the Springfield Railroad Company before Nov. 1. Although no official announcement was forthcoming yesterday as to the substance of the text, it is said that the men will seek to have the company restore the rates of pay which they received last year.

This would mean an increase of 10 cents an hour from the present rates and an increase of 25 per cent for the car repair men and miscellaneous men. The present rates of pay are 40 cents an hour for the first three months' service, 55 cents an hour for the next nine months' service, and 65 cents an hour thereafter.

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## NEW FRUIT SERVICE SHIPS WILL DISCARD COAL BUNKERS

Electric Drive Vessels Employing Oil as Fuel Being Built in England for American Company

Three new vessels being built in England for the United Fruit Company indicate a more general utilization for marine propulsion of electric power generated from smaller and more economical steam or internal combustion plants consuming fuel oil, rather than depending upon high-priced coal, and providing substantially increased cargo space as well as great flexibility of control.

Vessels of this type, several of which already have proved successful, frequently have been termed "electric ships," but it is pointed out that this is more or less of a misnomer since electricity is employed, though with greater efficiency than by ordinary methods, simply to transmit the power of steam boilers, for example, to the propellers.

The first of the United Fruit Company's new vessels is expected to be launched from the Birkenhead shipyards of Cammell Laird & Co. next summer, the others to follow in the winter and spring of 1923. It is understood that they will be employed in service between Boston and the tropics. Only the keels have been laid down at the present time. The United Fruit Company already operates two ships of the steam-electric type. One, the San Benito, is a frequent caller at the port of Boston and is similar to the three boats under construction.

**Bunker Space Saved**  
Space required for machinery on vessels utilizing electricity for transmission of power is considerably less than that necessary for machinery and coal bunkers on steamers using reciprocating or turbine engines directly for driving the propellers. This factor alone, increasing the dividend-producing capacity of the ships, is inducing marine engineers to look with growing favor upon the new type of vessel.

Several vessels of the United States Navy, a number of freighters built in American and European shipyards and at least one fishing trawler use electric power for turning their propellers. The first large vessel of this type to be used successfully was the Eclipse, built for the United States Shipping Board two years or more ago. The flexibility of control of this vessel, measuring 440 feet in length and 65 feet beam, was a predominant feature. The Eclipse was brought to a full stop in just an even two minutes from making full speed ahead. Previous tests made with the highest speed of similar size had shown that four to 10 minutes elapsed between the signal to stop and the actual stopping of the craft.

In 1919 the Marine Trawling Company of Gloucester, Mass., introduced the first electric-propelled trawler in the North Atlantic fisheries and the vessel is now in active service, apparently giving satisfaction to owners and crews. It is the Mariner, 141.1 feet long, 24.8 feet beam, 13 feet depth of hold, registering 309 gross tons and 152 net tons. The Mariner

was built at Essex, Mass., and burns fuel oil to produce power for generating electricity.

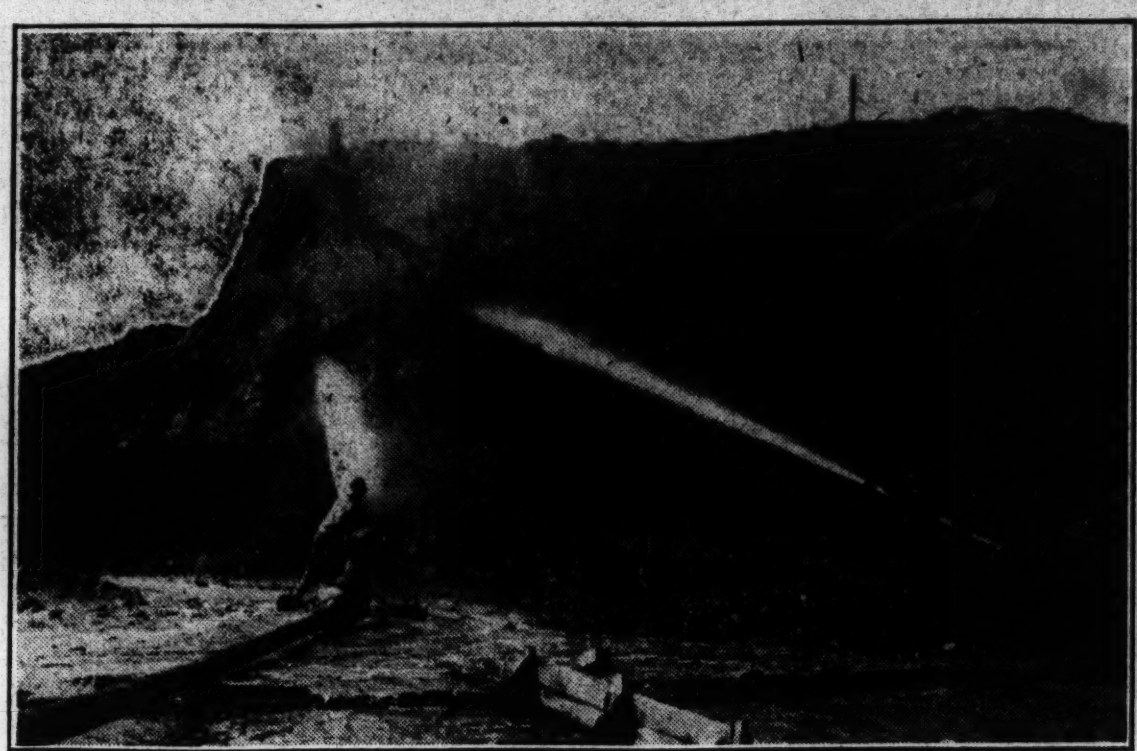
**Oil Used for Fuel**  
The three new United Fruit vessels will be considerably smaller than the Eclipse. Being practically duplicates of the San Benito this vessel offers the best basis of comparison. The San Benito is 325.3 feet in length, with a draft of 46.3 feet and depth of hold of 29.2 feet. With a tonnage of 2085 tons net and 3724 tons gross, the vessel has a carrying capacity of 6000 tons. It is believed, however, that certain defects of engine construction in the San Benito have been overcome in the new craft.

Hull construction for the new type of vessel is practically unchanged from the ordinary steamer. Only in the motive power is there any difference from the average cargo vessel. Steam boilers are employed, using oil for fuel, to create power to move turbines. Electric generators are connected to the turbines and this unit is mitted to an electric motor which, in turn, revolves the propeller shaft. Oil is used for driving the auxiliary engines for the pumps and hoisting machinery.

Motor ships evolved within a year in American shipyards are very similar to the type adopted by the United Fruit with the exception that internal combustion motors are used instead of steam turbines. The "motor ship" does away altogether with the smoke stack and thus provides still more space for cargo and crew.

**Extra Power Required**  
One British line had a ship constructed with turbo-electric propelling machinery, and discovered when the vessel was put into service that the boilers were too small. It is presumed that their small size was due to the fact that there was no reserve of speed available when the ship was in ballast. With the ship light and well out of the water greater power was necessary if she were to be effectively controlled, and especially under adverse weather conditions. This extra power was not forthcoming, and the result was that the ship had to be almost half loaded with ballast when cargo was not available. The new ships now being built by Cammell Lairds will benefit from this experience. Boiler power on a liberal scale will be aimed at to allow a large margin which will enable the ships to run to schedule time irrespective of the weather they may meet in service.

An interesting difference in internal design marks the new vessels. Between the induction motor which drives the propeller shaft of the British ship previously mentioned and the thrust shaft was a reduction gear. This feature has been eliminated from the American vessels whose motor drives the shaft directly. Incidentally the position of this motor is such that an increase in the cargo space has been brought about by the elimination of the usual shaft tunnel.



Hydraulic Pumps at Work Removing Hill at Fields Point, Providence, R. I.

## BANK LAW AGAIN UP FOR REVISION

Street Railway Interests Sponsor Change in Investment Rules

Revision of the savings bank investment laws of Massachusetts to permit investment in the bonds of street railways by removal of some existing restrictions, was urged today before the special legislative recess committee, appointed by the General Court to consider revision of the investment laws and the statutes regulating the business of foreign banking corporations.

The hearing today was the last preliminary public hearing to be held by the committee. At this and previous hearings specific propositions have been submitted and from these and from information gathered from other sources, the committee will draft a tentative list of proposals. Public hearings will be given on the specific propositions at a later date.

Bentley W. Warren, representing the street railway interests, urged that the present law providing that a street railway corporation must pay a dividend of 5 per cent for five consecutive years be so ameliorated as to make exception for the years from 1917 to 1921. He pointed out that many sound roads did not pay the required dividend during this period, because of abnormal conditions prevailing. He proposed that a standard be set to provide that the bonds be considered a safe investment in case earnings of the company are sufficient for the payment of interest on outstanding obligations, all fixed charges and operating expenses.

There is a decided sentiment in the committee in favor of a different standard of judging the safety of security than by the amount of dividend paid. It is pointed out that often a company is much more sound by reason of more conservative dividends and wise use of the money in the concern.

Elmer G. Preston, representing the Lexington Trust Company, asked the committee to consider carefully the law regulating the amount of loans of banks with less than \$500,000 capitalization. He said that it might be well to fix the loan limit for smaller banks at 20 per cent of the capital and 10 per cent of the surplus.

## HARRY F. MORSE MUST STAND TRIAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 17.—Harry F. Morse, who is under indictment by the Federal Government with his father, Charles W. Morse, and others, charged with violation of the criminal code of the United States, alleged to be a conspiracy to use the mails to defraud, will have to stand trial in the southern district of New York, according to a finding made by United States Commissioner Hugh J. Lavery here today. Mr. Morse is to report before Commissioner Lavery on Thursday to be detained for removal to New York.

Counsel for Mr. Morse introduced evidence at his hearings to prove four points: First, that the indictment did not charge an offense; second, that no probable cause existed; third, that under the laws of the State of Connecticut which the accused claimed should apply, no offense was committed; and fourth, the accused was now on bail in the District of Columbia, which fact is a bar to his removal. All of these points were overruled by Commissioner Lavery.

## BATTLESHIP MAINE SHIELD IS HONORED

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 17 (Special).—The dedication of the monument in Davenport Park for the purpose of displaying the shield of the battleship Maine sunk in Havana harbor, and which brought on the Spanish-American War, took place this afternoon. The program included a parade, speeches by Mayor A. R. Day and Alderman John H. Magee, music by the high school band, chorus singing by school children, and the dedicatory address by the Rev. John P. Chadwick of New York City. The monument is surmounted by a massive bronze electric-light pillar on which is perched a bronze eagle. There are two powerful electrical lights on dropped arms.

**FEDERAL BUILDING SOUGHT**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17.—Based upon the official investigation that has been in progress for the last five days and which was concluded yesterday afternoon by Inspector R. W. Randall of the general supervisor's office for the construction of Government buildings, immediate recommendation will be made for a new federal building for Springfield to cost approximately \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. A bill is being drawn for presentation at the next session of Congress covering construction of the proposed structure.

## TAX ISSUE FORCED UPON BOTH PARTIES

Action of Farm Bureau Federation Brings Problem Into Forefront in Campaign

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17 (Special).—With tax reforms, which shall include a gasoline tax and prohibition of tax exemptions, particularly on securities, urged by farm bureau federations in this and other New England states, it is expected that bidding speakers of both the Republicans and Democrats will take up the tax question as an issue in the present state campaign, although it is not yet clear as to what difference the attitude of the two parties will show in this regard.

In New Hampshire the state tax commission has come out strongly in favor of the prohibition of exemptions as applied to industrial enterprises. For the past 62 years New Hampshire has exempted manufacturing companies seeking to establish themselves from taxation for a period of usually 10 years. This operates as a public subsidy for the encouragement of new industries by local communities.

It is understood that the state tax commission will recommend to the next Legislature the repeal of the entire tax exemption law of 1860, and that in addition it will seek to have the laws of similar import in Maine and Vermont repealed. This will remove the objection that has always been raised to such a proposition in previous years, an objection that if New Hampshire alone repealed the law, new industries would locate in other states.

In the opinion of the tax commission, the tax-exemption laws in these northern New England states shift a considerable burden from the backs of manufacturers to those of other taxpayers who, in many instances, are less able to carry them than are the manufacturers who are exempted. Every dollar of taxes exempted has to be made up by someone else who is taxable property. Not only is this regarded as an injustice, but experience proves, in the judgment of the commission that the exemption practice creates commercial jealousy between industries that are exempted and those that are not.

A petition for tax exemption in a New Hampshire community is generally a signal for a political struggle over whether or not it shall be granted. Those already paying taxes are inclined to oppose such petition. There are instances, also, where the practice has been abused. A shoe manufacturer will locate in a town with a tax-exemption privilege for 10 years, do a profitable business and at the end of 10 years pull up stakes and move to some other town where he can get a new 10-year exemption. If he does not move, he is likely to "reorganize," so that the new proprietor, under a new name, gets a new exemption.

In 1920 New Hampshire communities were exempting about \$20,000,000 worth of manufacturing industries from taxation. In 1921 these exemptions were about \$16,000,000. The fact that the amount of exemptions is falling off indicates that local sentiment, in the absence of any repeal of the law, revolts against the apparent injustice and unfairness of what many term a "special privilege."

## MR. SCHWAB STATES HIS VIEW OF SUCCESS

"The real success comes with the satisfaction of doing something successfully, with doing things better than anyone else," Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told nearly 1000 Harvard University students assembled in the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass., last night, in emphasizing his contention that money success is not the only thing to strive for.

"If you wish to rise above the average man," he added, "you must do something not done by the average man, you must think." The industrial leader urged his hearers to be democratic in their associations. He expressed the view that the United States will lead the world in industry and business within the present generation.

**BUTTRICK SWORD ACCEPTED**  
On behalf of the people of Massachusetts, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, today accepted the sword carried by Major John Buttrick when he led a detachment of Minute Men at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775. The presentation was made by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the State Senate, in the presence of several members of the Buttrick family, and members of patriotic and historic societies.

## TONS OF WATER TEAR DOWN HILL

Hydraulic Pumps Used in Reclamation Project

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17 (Special).—The removal of a hill, containing 55,000 cubic yards of earth, to make room for a new industry at the city's seawall at Fields Point, is attracting a great deal of attention from engineers as the method followed, hydraulic engineering, is used rarely in this section of the country. However, pumps, driven by two 75-horsepower electric motors, in the first 18 operating days have excavated 30,000 cubic yards, filling in a marsh adjacent to the site of the seawall.

The excavating is being done with two streams, driven from the water's edge through pipe lines to the "guns" under the hill. These streams flow back into the harbor after washing the dislodged soil into the marsh, which is being reclaimed. Passing through the pumps each day in the operation is approximately 3,000,000 gallons of salt water, which otherwise would not be utilized, and which amounts to nearly as much as the daily consumption of fresh water for a city the size of Providence.

The pumps drive a maximum of 1400 gallons a minute through the giant nozzles, at the openings of which the water has a velocity of 175 pounds to the square inch. These streams are working against a pressure head almost continually of 264 feet, which enables the water to carry away the excavated earth. The record for a day's excavating is so far 3000 cubic yards. The rate of excavation is estimated to exceed in one day what the possible force of men, shovels, steam shovels, and teams could do in the same area in one month.

The contract is held by the Briggs Engineering Company, with Oscar H. Briggs and Harold L. Briggs in charge. Preparatory work started 30 days ago. With the completion of the work by the city will be provided 500,000 square feet of open land, fronting with 500 feet on the seawall, which has been leased by the E. C. Dutton Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dealers in Pacific Coast lumber.

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## ZONING IN NEWTON AGAIN IS DEBATED

Aldermen Are Unable to Agree, So Matter Is Postponed

Zoning in Newton, Mass., is still a matter of debate as the result of the failure of the Board of Aldermen to take definite action on the subject last night after discussions which lasted until after 1 o'clock this morning. In various forms, zoning laws have been before the board for the last two years.

The general zoning commission reported to the board at this meeting, submitting a revised set of zoning rules, based upon the ordinance submitted June 5. In addition to general residence districts, business districts, manufacturing districts, and unincorporated districts, the new ordinance provided for "single residence districts." This proposal was the object of a heated debate, and was attacked by one member as un-American, undemocratic and possibly unconstitutional. It was proposed that the word "private" be substituted for "single," but this was voted down. The desire for a zoning law in Newton has grown out of the fact that residents pride themselves that the city is a "city of homes," and wish to protect themselves against the possible encroachment of apartment buildings. The whole matter has been postponed by the board to a future meeting.

## BOSTON JEWS GIVE TO PALESTINE FUND

Contributions of about \$75,000 were made in response to the appeal of American Jewry for \$250,000 as Boston's share of the Palestine Foundation Fund, at a banquet held last night at the Elysium Club, Huntington Avenue. Leading business men and women of Boston and representatives of Jewish organizations thronged the hall to pay tribute to speakers and guests, among whom were Samuel Untermyer, head of the Keren Hayesod in the United States; Rabbi Silverman of New York, and Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., of England.

Judge David A. Lourie, chairman, said that the Jews had pleaded with the Powers for justice, and had come out for a homeland for nearly 2000 years. Their appeals, he declared, were in vain until 1917, when Sir Arthur J. Balfour pledged the English Government to the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jewish people.

Mr. Untermyer, who was received with enthusiasm, emphasized the fact that the Jewish race must fulfill the obligation imposed on it by reconstruction of a model land, built on the firm foundations of social and international justice.

It was essential, he said, that there should be a basis of mutual understanding and of mutual helpfulness and respect between Jew and Arab. "Jewish honor and existence are at stake," he added, "and the key to Palestine is in the pocket of the American Jew."

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## CANDY MAKERS ASK LONG HOURS

Manufacture Declared to Be a "Seasonal Occupation"

Declaring that candy manufacturing is a seasonal occupation and as such the manufacturers should be allowed a 52-hour week instead of a 48-hour week from about Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association and other candy makers today presented the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries with statistics showing advantages enjoyed by makers in other states in respect to hours of labor.

Charles L. Bird, representing the association, appeared before the board at a public hearing today to explain the situation in the candy-making industry. He pointed out that warm weather affects the manufacture and that when cool weather comes the factories cannot keep up with their orders, losing out to concerns in other states. Mr. Bird presented statistics showing the extent of this disadvantage, and emphasized that the employees would receive full pay for the four extra hours of the week. He was supported by several large candy manufacturers.

Opposition was voiced by Miss Mary Wiggins of the Consumers League, who asserted that the extension would establish an unfortunate precedent in the way of longer hours of work. She was supported by Mrs. Kenneth E. Appel of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, who was opposed to any opening of the door to suspension of the 48-hour law.

## ARE MOCCASIN SHOES OR JUST MOCCASINS?

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 17 (Special).—Whether the moccasin industry of Maine is to be upset by the tariff act of 1922 rests with the Customs Department of the United States Treasury in its interpretation of the word "moccasin." Shoes come under the head of goods admitted into the United States free of duty.

Canadian moccasin manufacturers have been sending their products into Maine, and especially into the Bangor market, claiming exemption from duties on the ground that moccasins come in the same class as shoes. Complaint has been filed with the Customs Department, through the office of United States Senator Frederick Hale, against their admission free of duty, on the premise that they do not properly come under the head of shoes.

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## HONOR LISTS READ AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special).—Miss Margaret L. Chapin of Norwich Town, Conn., a member of the class of 1923, has been awarded the Florence Purington prize of \$25 established by the Sigma Theta Chi alumnae of Mount Holyoke College and awarded annually to that one of the five freshmen making the highest rank who has shown the most satisfactory development during the year. The names of the 12 members of each class to hold the highest scholastic ranking for the year were read by President Woolley yesterday. The list follows:

Senior class, Ednah G. Shepard of Brookline, Edith A. Plumb of Reading, Pa., Katherine W. Auryansen of Newtonville, Mildred L. Pond of New Haven, Conn., Marion A. Nossor of New York City, Viola J. Don of Haverhill, Dorothy G. Potter of Waterbury, Conn., Louise S. Eby of Hazleton, Pa., Marian M. Messer of Montpelier, Vt., Ruth E. Douglas, Glens Falls, N. Y., Elizabeth Gilman of Gardner, and Marian Nichols of Winchester.

Junior class, Mary E. Steinmetz of Reading, Pa., Carolyn F. Rogers of Carbondale, Pa., Mabel M. Stoudt of Reading, Pa., Aline Huke of South Hadley Falls, Laura M. Gill of Hartland, Vt., Dorothy E. Winn of Thomaston, Conn., Hazel M. Burton of Lawrence, Jean P. Black of Tacoma, Wash., Charlotte Kummel of Trenton, N. J., Emily L. Hannum of Easthampton, Kathryn F. Stein of Annapolis, Pa., Marion E. Maclean of Waterbury, Conn.

Sophomore class, Margaret L. Chapin of Norwich Town, Conn., Julia E. McDonnell of South Hadley Falls, Elizabeth Chapin of Berlin, Conn., Catherine N. Trevino of New Rochelle, N. Y., Ellen L. Hurlbutt of Hanover, N. H., Lucy W. Pickett of Beverly, Margaret Porter of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dorothy E. Watson of East Orange, N. J., Christine K. Seward of New York City, Lella E. Hopper of Bogota, N. J., Emma L. Patterson of Windham, N. Y., and Constance M. Arnold of Waltham.

## PENAL EXPERTS WILL VISIT BOSTON IN 1923

Boston will be the meeting place of the next annual congress of the National Prison Association, according to notice received today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, from Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction. The Governor had sent an invitation to the association to come to Boston next year.

The convention, now in session in Detroit, Mich., last night elected Mr. Bates vice-president of the national organization. He is one of the youngest members of the congress, but one whose interest and activities in the field of penology, progressive and constructive, as they have been, have attracted much attention outside the State.

**NEW FEDERAL BONDS LISTED**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The new Government 4 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds were admitted to trading today on the New York Stock Exchange. The first sale was \$410,000 at par.



## REAL ESTATE MEN URGED TO ORGANIZE

Mutual Interests Pointed Out at  
Annual Reunion of Boston  
Realty Exchange

Closer organization of all interests connected with real estate in the United States "so that things may be done by us instead of to us," was urged upon more than 300 realty men, mostly from Massachusetts cities and towns, gathered last night at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, at the fall reunion and dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Protection against rent legislation, such as the present rent laws of New York, was given as one of the most pressing reasons for better organization.

Speakers of the evening were Louis F. Eppich of Denver, president-elect of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Charles G. Edwards, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, and N. J. Upham of Duluth, Minn., president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Eppich told of the work of the Denver Real Estate Board in inaugurating and pushing through to completion numerous civic enterprises which have proved of benefit to the entire city, and in raising the standard of ethics of realtors in Colorado by disciplining erring members and expelling those who brought discredit upon their profession.

**Co-Operation Pays**  
Mr. Upham was one of the chief urgers of better organization among realtors. He said:

Bonds and stocks have become really popular within the last 50 years, and yet because of their better organization and closer co-operation the bond and stock men have gone far ahead of the real estate men. Over 70 per cent of the wealth of the United States is in real estate, and 65 per cent of the population in one way or another own real estate. But these landowners are practically unorganized and without a voice as landowners.

The day of the "lone hand" has gone. There may be a few real estate men left who can make a success under the "lone hand" system, but they would make a far greater success through co-operation and organization. In this day organization is necessary, for it is organization which gets results. The real estate boards scattered throughout the country are the natural means of organization for those whose wealth is vested in real estate, and the National Association is the central organization of these. Already we have a man in Washington constantly watching Congress to see that unfavorable legislation is not passed without landowners knowing about it and being given a chance to protest. It is the people's fault if laws are passed which they do not like and do not know about until it is too late.

**Legislative Attitude**  
As a legislator said to me not long ago, "We don't make laws, we simply pass laws which are given to us to pass. Some organization of people with some special interest brings us a law all ready made, and after looking it over for a time and hearing no opposition to it, we pass it."  
That shows how necessary it is to watch our legislators every minute. And the same holds true of practically all Government officials. Although we elect men to office generally who are not more than ordinary citizens, it is true that in most cases the public official wants to do the right thing. If he feels that the public is behind him, and he will only feel that way if he is made to feel it by the people, he will generally do right. Our local boards have been helping in this way by holding up plans for all sorts of deals and building operations, inspecting them, often suggesting changes which save the people many thousands of dollars.

## EIGHT-HOUR LAW MODIFIED IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The modifications in the eight-hour law recently decreed by the Government became effective on all the railroads of France yesterday. In consequence, a large number of men went on a nine and a half hour day basis, while employees at small stations, where there is little real work, were put on shifts of from 12 to 15 hours.

## CRISIS IN BRITAIN AND ITALY OBSTACLES TO ORIENT SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)  
naturally arises: What will happen if the Conference actually meets in an atmosphere of divided counsels and rival ambitions? In this case, the nation in the strongest position will come out on top. Britain's position in Near Eastern waters is now so strong that she can afford to wait upon events. In other words, her diplomats can enter the Conference with a minimum program of guarantees, and unless these are accepted by the Turks, the French and the Italians alike may pack up their grips and go home, leaving British interests in the safe keeping of the British battalions at Chanak and the British armada off the Sea of Marmora.

Sooner or later, of course, the Turk may find it necessary to come to England. Politically she has more to offer than France or Italy in the Orient and in the long run the need for financial assistance, which is only obtainable from the British or American market, will become the controlling factor in the situation. Hence if concerted action of the Allies is not realized and a diplomatic struggle un-

## BAY STATE BUSINESS EXECUTIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

Plymouth, and Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president, the Strathmore Paper Company, Boston; treasurer, Winslow Blanchard, Blanchard Machine Company, Cambridge; assistant treasurer, Theodore W. Little, vice-president, Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston; secretary to executive committee, George R. Conroy, Boston.

**Impressions of Europe Stated**  
"Some Impressions as to European Conditions" were stated at this afternoon's luncheon by Mr. Hines, following the business session at which the reports of officers were presented. Later, Mr. Hines discussed the United States railroad situation. The annual dinner will be held in the Copley-Plaza tonight, at which Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will welcome the business men. Speakers at the dinner will include Mr. Schwab, who will discuss "Labor, Business Economics, and the Future Outlook for Industry in the United States"; General Lord, who will talk about "The National Budget," and Dr. G. W. Dyer of Nashville, Tenn., a former member of the Tennessee Legislature, whose topic will be "Government and Business."

At luncheon tomorrow afternoon, Wentworth Stewart of Washington, D. C., and Groton, Mass., will give an address on "Industry and the Public Weal."

## Employers Advised to Educate Workers Along Economic Lines

It is the task of employers to see to it that the workers throughout the industrial field be made to understand the fundamental relationship which exists between their effort and that of the men whose brains and ability make possible their employment at any price or under any conditions," declared Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries, in his address at the annual meeting of that organization.

Mr. Gow dealt mainly with industrial relations and their economic significance. The United States, he said, has become an industrial nation and its future welfare depends upon the success and normal development of business and manufacturing. Massachusetts is more dependent upon industry than ever, the speaker stated, and he pointed out that strikes of recent occurrence had demonstrated anew this dependence.

The people of the United States, Mr. Gow continued, have, in fact, become a nation of "economic illiterates." They have "tended to shirk the responsibility of formulating social and economic ideas, leaving this to proponents of radical doctrines," he declared, who have been successful "in foisting fallacious economic theories upon the public."

These theories, Mr. Gow asserted, have found their way into many colleges and universities, have crept into the pages of many daily newspapers and have been voiced by certain statesmen and politicians. He said, in part:

So distinguished a personage as the present Secretary of Labor has repeatedly asserted during the last year that high wages make for prosperity by reason of the greater purchasing power thereby created and this theory has been eagerly accepted by Labor spokesmen and supporters everywhere as a proven and obvious conclusion. It has even appeared in the columns of some employing groups who overlook apparently the fact that the money which is required for the payment of these rates of wages must first be earned by someone before it becomes available for that purpose, and that the real value of the money dollar always will be measured by the amount of labor for which it originally was exchanged.

**Looked to Industry to Provide It**  
The recent Labor Day message of the Federated Council of Churches, after expressing sympathy with the efforts of organized Labor for higher wages and better working conditions, admitted the fact that there was not sufficient income in the aggregate in this country to permit the payment of a living wage to every worker but placed the burden upon the shoulders of industrial management to see to it that a sufficient additional sum was produced. Apparently it is the opinion of this authority that it is economically possible to determine arbitrarily what the desirable standard of living of the masses should be and then to demand of the industrial employer that he discover some means through which this end may be accomplished.

There can be little wonder at the present social unrest, the masses when they are being continually encouraged by individuals of prominence in all walks of life to believe that the standards of living to which they aspire are being denied them by unjust, selfish and dishonest employers who seek to profit at their expense. As a consequence of this widespread belief among employees in industry, there has resulted a moral breakdown on the part of Labor which in turn has aggravated a serious situation through further reduction in the production of wealth which must always be the basis of all prosperity and the final measure of our attainable living standards.

Although the people of this country must now depend upon the earnings of industry for their living, they do not seem to realize that the business enterprise must serve to deplete those earnings to an extent which is bound to be reflected in higher prices of commodities, lower wages for labor both. The great masses of the workers are absolutely honest in their beliefs with respect to these matters. They have been misled and it is our fault but ours. If they entertain a greater confidence toward their dishonest leaders than they do toward their employers it is because the former have earned it while the latter have ignored their opportunity to do likewise.

## Useless to Berate the Worker

It is senseless to berate the laborer because of his uneconomic beliefs or his seeming ignorance. He must be brought by the process of patient and intelligent instruction and reasoning. Plant publications offer an exceptionally effective medium for this purpose. In the utilization of such facilities care must be exercised first, that no statement is made which is untrue, because one falsehood never long supplanted its predecessor; second, the thought must be expressed in terms easily understandable by the reader to whom it is addressed, otherwise its effect will be lost and the effort wasted; third, the analysis of an idea should be reduced to its most elemental form in order that it shall appear the more obvious to the reader and be less susceptible to distortion and misinterpretation; fourth, it will probably be found more effective to treat of a simple thought at one time because it is more likely to be read and pondered than if a group of subjects is presented simultaneously. In simple issue, free, dignified and temperate expression, free from invective sarcasm or cynicism will generally prove more impressive to the mind of the reader who is merely seeking the truth; and last but not least, it will probably be found useless to appeal to the employee in printed statements in order to gain his mental confidence unless at the same time a consistent attitude of friendliness is always manifested in all of those practical dealings which make up the sum total of human relations in employment.

## Work of Associated Industries During Last Year Is Reviewed

Orra L. Stone, general manager, reviewed briefly the activities of the Associated Industries for the last year, saying in part:

The influence of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in the field of national taxation is being manifested in the fact that the president of this association as a member of a committee by the National Industrial Council, to consider a concrete program to be presented to Congress when that body again turns its attention to this all-important subject.

At the semi-annual meeting of the National Industrial Council, held in New York last May, Colonel Gow was called upon to amplify his illuminating deductions on the cost to the individual of federal and state taxation and he made so convincing and graphic a presentation of the general situation as to demonstrate that it is possible to present the tax menace which faces this country in terms that will attract the attention of the average man to the amount of money he is now compelled to pay for non-productive purposes. To excite popular interest in the staggering burden of federal, state and municipal taxation; to show conclusively how every dollar of national revenue becomes a new charge of going business; to analyze how taxes are translated into the price of a commodity, and to demonstrate the fact that if such were not the case, the cost of production and be taken over by the creditors of all corporations, are some of the problems that this national committee are now in process of working out to the end that facts, rather than theories, may be presented to the Nation's lawmakers at the appropriate time.

Through a special committee, made up of industrial executives who in the membership of the Associated Industries, there have been issued during the year two notable reports on subjects of transcendent importance to the New England, namely, the consolidation of the New England railroads in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 and the Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project.

The association has made itself felt in the legislative field, both in state and nation, throwing its whole-heartedness into the fight to prevent the adoption of the Massachusetts Legislature of the Iniquitous Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which result we regard as one of the outstanding legislative accomplishments of the year.

In defeating decisively this measure, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts scored a notable victory, and the nation that the time has arrived when there must be an end to the encroachment of federal control over the legitimate functions of the individual states. In countless other ways the organization has functioned successfully. It has established its credit in the community as to make the voice of united industry effective when the industry to the formation of the association is inarticulate because it was not organized.

We have protected the manufacturers from unreasonable and unnecessary legislation and at the same time have co-operated constructively with the Legislature in the passage of sane, reasonable and well-considered statutes.

## How to Interpret an Industry to Its Employees Is Explained

"Interpreting the Corporation to the Worker," was the subject of the address by C. M. Ripley of the educational department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., before the Associated Industries. Mr. Ripley told of the efforts of his company to dispel the misconception many workers have regarding the financial affairs of a large company, and the mistaken idea held by them concerning the division of profits between workers and the stockholders.

To illustrate this, after pointing out that the payroll of our company was 10 times the dividends, he said:

In conversations with clerks presumably intelligent, with draftsmen, and with men in minor executive positions, the subject of the size of the payroll in 1920 was brought up. Estimates varied from "about \$10,000,000" to as high as \$100,000,000. As a matter of fact, the payroll for that year was \$128,000,000.

In an experimental way, two educational lectures were prepared and the suggestion of various General Electric

executives, to illustrate the inner workings of the company. One lecture shows that the materials needed for building the company's product come from the four quarters of the world. The corporate organization of the company is illustrated by a chart showing the relation of the stockholders, the board of directors, the executive committee, the general officers, the advisory committee, the manufacturing committee, etc. It was explained that in 1920 there was an average of 33,000 employees engaged in more than 100 offices, and in factories in 50 cities.

The other lecture shows the distribution of each dollar of the company's income—graphically illustrated by piles of pennies—showing that—averages are for the last three years—the money was spent as follows: For materials, supplies, etc., 47.4 cents; wages and salaries, 41.7 cents; taxes, 5.3 cents; surplus, 4.7 cents; dividends to stockholders, 4 cents; transportation, telephone and telegraph, 2.5 cents; interest on borrowed capital, 1.2 cents.

In addition to this, the total 1920 payroll of \$128,000,000 was featured, from which the average employee was shown to receive \$153.

## Mr. Hines Believes Railroads Must Seek Higher Efficiency

Subsidizing motor trucks by permitting this new form of transportation to use public highways while steam carriers have to furnish their own highways, and the custom certain New England railroads have set in carrying commuters, in notable instances, at less than actual cost, are errors which "the public owes it to itself to take the initiative to correct," according to Walker D. Hines, former director-general of United States railroads, in addressing the Associated Industries this afternoon.

While not opposing the development of motor truck transportation, Mr. Hines laid especial emphasis upon the inroads it is making upon railroad traffic. Moreover, he agreed it was entitled to public encouragement in so far as it proves practicable and efficient. However, if it should be proved that motor trucks do not pay for the damage they do to public highways, he believed that "proper taxes" should be imposed upon them. He continued:

Mr. Hines urged that railroads devote their attention to increasing the efficiency of labor in handling cars in terminals. He deplored the fact that the concentrated efforts of their efforts largely upon efficiency in the movement of trains on the road, in view of the fact that only about 35 per cent of the operating expenses relate to road movement, while 65 per cent have to do with operation in terminals, and to maintenance of roadbed and equipment.

In a plea for greater economy of operation, Mr. Hines pointed out the saving some roads are beginning to make in sending solid freight trains over long distances instead of breaking them up at each successive terminal. It seemed to Mr. Hines "highly probable that a renewed study of conditions as they exist today may bring to light new ways of developing valuable traffic." He also advised that railroad managements deal with their employees in more humane fashion, pointing out that many private industries had made far more progress than have the railroads "in developing an appreciation of the essential community of interest between the management and the employee."

"Much can and will be accomplished," he believed, "by fair and persistent representations to the Labor Board, and it is reasonable to hope that further consideration of these problems by the Labor Board, combined with the experience of the railroads and their employees, will result in a gradual betterment of wage policies and conditions to the needs of the railroad situation, so as better to promote the interests of both the management and the employees."

## Express Consolidation Is Said to Allow for Better Service

The inability of the railroads of the United States to provide normal facilities for transportation, because of the shortage of cars and the disarrangement resulting from the Government's priority orders on food and fuel, is causing the express system of the nation considerable difficulty, said R. E. M. Cowie, vice-president of the American Railway Express Company, in addressing the transportation section of the Associated Industries today. In some ways these difficulties are greater than during the World War, he said, but added that the consolidation of seven big express companies into one big system, operating over 259,000 miles of railroad, has served in substantial measure to offset the unfavorable transportation situation.

Campaigns for better packing and marking on the part of express ship-



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pers have produced remarkable results in reducing loss and damage, according to Charles W. Robie, general manager for the New England district of the American Railway Express Company. He said that the large number of motor cars which are permitted to park in congested and narrow streets constitutes a serious burden upon expressmen attempting to deliver or collect shipments. He declared that the absence of express competition, due to consolidation, has greatly improved the service rendered the public. He added that since the express business is under Interstate Commerce Commission control, it would be impossible for one independent company to offer any great advantage over another, and that the consolidation idea has done away with large salaries and with those sums previously expended by companies in trying to "pull business away from each other."

Some experiments in occupational rating and wage setting were discussed by Arthur H. Young, manager of the industrial relations department of the International Harvester Company. Mr. Young outlined the plan for standardization of rating methods and values which was adopted three years ago, and reviewed the progress of that process to date.

## TARIFF ATTACKED BY W. G. McADOO

Great Increase in Cost of Living  
Forecast by Former Secretary  
in Denver Address

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 17.—In an address in the Denver municipal auditorium yesterday afternoon William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and war-time director of the railway administration, assailed the Harding policy of deflation and the Republican tariff bill and concluded with an appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress and for the election of the Democratic tickets in all states.

The Republicans have passed the most extortionate and indefensible tariff bill ever enacted in our history. The Payne-Aldrich bill, which destroyed Mr. Taft politically and brought the Republican Party to defeat in 1912, is outclassed by the Fordney-McCumber Bill.

It is estimated the cost of living to the American people will be increased by the Fordney-McCumber Bill \$4,000,000,000 per annum, of which only \$400,000,000 will go into the American Treasury. The remaining \$3,600,000,000 will be collected by monopolies, trusts and greedy combinations for the special profit of these favored interests.

Discussing the Harding policy of deflation, Mr. McAdoo declared that "no more famous policy was ever pursued in American history than this attack by one great political party upon prosperity."

When asked if he is a candidate for the presidency, Mr. McAdoo said: "Nothing appeals to me less than a presidential suit or a presidential suit."

During the speech Mr. McAdoo was asked by someone in the audience about the average earnings of the favored trusts and monopolies and corporations under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill as ascertained for a three or five-year period immediately preceding the passage of that law, and that the earnings of these trusts, monopolies, and corporations after the passage of the Fordney-McCumber bill be ascertained annually; and that 50 per cent of the amounts earned by them in excess of the average earnings prior to the passage of the Fordney-McCumber bill be devoted to the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Mr. McAdoo replied that he would propose that the average earnings of the favored trusts and monopolies and corporations under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill be ascertained for a three or five-year period immediately preceding the passage of that law, and that the earnings of these trusts, monopolies, and corporations after the passage of the Fordney-McCumber bill be ascertained annually; and that 50 per cent of the amounts earned by them in excess of the average earnings prior to the passage of the Fordney-McCumber bill be devoted to the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

**NEAR EAST APPEAL PREPARED**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Archie Roosevelt, son of the former President, yesterday assumed his duties as executive secretary of the committee for co-ordinating the philanthropic and humanitarian agencies of the country for the raising of the emergency fund asked for by President Harding to aid war sufferers in the Near East. The appeal is to be made jointly through the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross.

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## LOYALTY BOOSTS UP-TOWN CHICAGO

Community Interest Brings in  
New Business and General  
Expansion

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—"Neighborhood interest is one of the greatest forces behind the extraordinary growth the last few years of the North Shore business section of Chicago," Loren Miller, president of the Up-Town Chicago Association, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This is the second day of the Up-Town Chicago Exposition. This district is virtually a city within a city. Mr. Miller said:

In the last year since this community interest and loyalty has been especially evidenced the growth has been more pronounced. A large number of light manufacturing concerns have found homes in the Ravenswood section. Likewise a large number of commercial enterprises have sprung up in the business districts of what has for the last year come to be widely known as Up-Town Chicago.

Up to last year we had known that this big section had wonderful advantages but we had been letting growth come as it was forced out from Downtown Chicago. Our exposition last year uncovered to us the fact that we could get out and make this growth more rapid.

The Kiwanis and the Lion's Club have been important factors in building up this community sense of co-operation among our business leaders. These were the preparatory schools which helped to get the Up-Town Chicago Association. They aided in bringing all the smaller street community centers into one big organization which is commanding wide attention in commercial and civic upbuilding.

Last night at the exposition, Mayor William H. Thompson said that this part of the city is growing more than any other similar sized section.

The up-town Chicago merchants have shown their confidence in the proposition by going into it with more exhibits than last year. The exposition is clearly an event for attracting wide attention to this vicinity of Chicago and is having its effect in business returns. Mr. Miller added: "We do not wish to attract business from other parts of Chicago. Our efforts are rather to call attention to this section, to people of the northwest and North Shore districts to get their shopping trade, and to the crowded and other districts that people there may extend their business into this section. We want the world to know that we have a good field for development and we want the world to benefit by participating in the business which is growing up here."

A large financial institution from the Loop noticed our exposition last year. The result was that they put a branch out there. That did not take anything from any other part of Chicago, it helped to increase our business. That is the unselfish business we hope for.

## GLIDING MATCHES ARE HELD IN ENGLAND

NEW HAVEN, Eng., Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Large crowds watching the gliding competitions today at Ifford Hill witnessed a flight of one hour and 53 minutes duration by Capt. F. P. Raynham in a craft of British manufacture. Soaring in a strong wind he was forced down when he slid into an air pocket.

In 1919 Captain Raynham, a Britisher, went to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to attempt a transatlantic airplane flight. His machine was smashed and he was slightly injured in the take off. When he made a second attempt several weeks later in another machine, it met a similar fate. The competition which is for a prize of £1000 offered by a London newspaper, will continue through the week.

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## FEDERAL ROADS AID FOR 1922 EXPENDED

State of Pennsylvania Takes Full  
Advantage of the Government  
Fund for Better Highways

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 17.—All available federal aid funds for highway work in Pennsylvania have been used in contracts completed and now in force on approximately 323 miles of roads, and additional assistance can be obtained only when the State is able to provide funds to meet the Government allotment. The State Department of Highways has announced in a statement setting forth the extent of appropriations received in the past and allotments made for the next three years.

During the five years up to and including 1922, the appropriation of Government funds to this State totaled \$16,031,593.26. Under the provisions of the recent Federal Aid Act, allotments to this State for the next three years are \$2,265,967 for 1923, \$2,946,600 for 1924, and \$3,398,354 for 1925. Enabling legislation must be passed by Congress before these funds will be available, and the State also must provide a certain sum to meet the federal appropriation.

The department explains that in the past, Government money were pooled with the proceeds of the State's \$50,000,000 bond issue and with appropriations made by the Legislature to the highway department, creating one fund used in carrying out the State's highway program. The department adds that "when it is understood that the Government allotment is in the ratio of about two to one or that on a roadway costing approximately \$45,000 a mile the State would be required to provide \$30,000 of this cost, it is readily seen that the future advantage to Pennsylvania lies in its ability to meet the federal apportionment."

Under the original federal aid act the apportionment to the states was on the basis of \$10,000 a mile. Later, this was increased to \$20,000. During the recent session of Congress it was changed to \$12,500 for 1923 and to \$15,000 for 1924 and 1925. Apportionment to the states is made by deducting an amount not exceeding 3 per cent for administering the provisions of the act and the totals arrived at on a basis of one-third in the ratio which the area of each state bears to the total area of all states; one-third in the ratio which the population bears to that of all states and one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each state bears to the total mileage of these routes in all states.

## WAGE DISPUTE HALTS MOVEMENT OF CARGO

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Cargo movement on 30 ships is at a standstill as the result of a disagreement between ship owners and longshoremen over the demand of the latter for a 50-hour week and for overtime for work done between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

The longshoremen say they are victims of a lockout, orders having been issued to refuse employment to all who failed to appear for work yesterday at 7 o'clock.

The shipping men declare they will have no dealings with the I. W. U., charging that the Stevedores' Union, the Marine Transport Workers of America, is affiliated with that organization.



## PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY OPENS HOME ON TOWER HILL

Successors of Geoffrey Chaucer Plan Increase to Already  
Vast Export and Import Trade

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The new offices on Tower Hill to be opened by Mr. Lloyd George today are the home of the authority which controls that vast traffic, that unceasing and colossal stream of wares of every kind which fill the ships and the docks and the warehouses as never before in the history of England. It is estimated that apart from the prodigious coastwise trade, London imports and exports goods to the value of £500,000,000 every year, or about one-third the trade of the United Kingdom. The tonnage ranges between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 net registered tons per annum; and the cargoes consist of nearly everything that the comfort of man may demand or his heart desire.

The Port of London, it is called; but it extends for a distance of 70 miles on the Thames, from Teddington Lock inland to the seaward limit of a line drawn from Havengore Creek in Essex to Warden Point in Kent. Docks abound on the north side of the river as far as Tilbury, 26 miles from London Bridge, and on the south side there are the Surrey Commercial Docks.

The Port of London Authority has "just grown," like Topsy in the story book. It is a far larger and more important affair than it was in the day when Geoffrey Chaucer was controller of the petty customs in the port. For many centuries there were no docks at all, and when these came into being they, with the wharves and quays, were established by private enterprise, and were administered with little public control or trouble about mutual consideration.

"This will never do," said the men who had at heart the commercial prosperity of London as a whole; and so in 1909 the joint stock companies owning the principal docks were bought out by the Government for £22,000,000, and the entire port was placed under the Port of London Authority. That authority consists of a chairman (Lord Devonport), a vice-chairman, 10 elected members, and 18 members elected by the payers of port dues, owners of river craft and wharfingers.

The shipping business of London does not stand still. Already there are plans afoot to build other docks on the north side of the river, and to develop the vast vacant spaces between (say) the Isle of Dogs and Tilbury Fort by building factories there. The Port of London Authority has its eye on the development of ocean passenger-traffic from the Thames, and there is even a project for running

self-propelling barges of 1000 tons between London and Basel, in order to capture the import and export trade of Switzerland.

the rooms looking on to the streets. Within everything is finished with great magnificence, fine marble being used for walls and floors, and the metal and woodwork composing the screens between the various offices being handsomely designed. Although the absence of a so-called national or epochal style is a constant subject of lamentation, nevertheless this building is such that future generations will see in it something peculiarly characteristic of the age.



A Corner of the New Port of London Authority Buildings

## Grandeur of the New Buildings Wins Admiration of Architects

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL, A. R. I. B. A.  
IN 1911 the announcement was made of a competition for the preliminary designs for a building to house the Port of London Authority, which now, on its completion, must rank as one of the largest and most successful architectural achievements of recent years in London. Out of the 170 designs, which were submitted in response to this announcement, a selection of six competitors was made by the Architectural Association, Mr. P. R. A., each of whom was invited to resubmit his scheme in a more complete form. For this he was to receive an honorarium of £200, in addition, of course, to the usual professional fees for the selected architect.

The competition was won by Mr. Edwin Cooper, and when the six sets of drawings were subsequently exhibited opinion was unanimous that the best design had been selected. In the preparation of the designs the competitors had found themselves faced with several unusual difficulties. The conditions required instead of the usual arrangement of offices, "the provision of a fine Hall in which the departments scheduled can be accommodated, glazed enclosures being provided for the various chiefs. This department to have good architectural character and to be arranged for easy supervision and accessibility for the public."

**Difficulty With Site**  
Another difficulty arose in connection with the site itself. In common with all city sites the ground was rich in historical associations. At one time the Navy Office of Pepy's day stood there. This old building was sold for £11,500 in 1788; there was also an old thirteenth century religious house, dedicated to the Crucified, or Crucified, Friars. In the process of clearance many old architectural relics were sold separately and much valuable wrought-iron, marble, woodwork and paneling was obtained for America. When the site was acquired, at a cost approximating £1,000,000, no fewer than 60 houses were demolished and a population amounting to nearly 1,000 was dispossessed. This site was considerably in excess of that to be occupied by the proposed new building, and the portion not immediately required was intended for later development, but the exact placing of the new building upon it was left to the competitors, who found that a rectangular building, if arranged so as to face Trinity House (an exquisite building, designed by Wyatt at the end of the eighteenth century, which stands on the adjoin-

ing land) would bear no relation to the open gardens in the middle of Trinity Square which bounds a small length of the site. It appeared unavoidable that a choice must be made between these alternatives. The winning design, however, showed a brilliant solution to this problem, by adopting a rectangular plan, boldly cutting off the corner, making this into the main elevation, and aligning it axially on to the center of Trinity Square Gardens.

The layman is apt to assess a building by its appearance, neglecting the more difficult and technical aspect of the problem which arises in connection with the planning. The planning it is which determines the main lines of the elevation, and a finely balanced exterior is generally the result of direct and logical planning. Disposition of the parts, their relation to each other, ease of supervision and of circulation, lighting of corridors, position of staircases, lifts, etc.—these are the architect's first concern with such a building, and in his handling of them lies ultimate success or failure. The beauty of a plan on paper is a thing which perhaps can only be appreciated by the trained eye, but its value is not only one of aesthetics. Mr. Thomas Hastings, the famous American architect, on receiving in London the Royal Gold Medal at the Royal Institute of British Architects, said, in the course of his address, that he believed buildings had stood for centuries solely because their plans, as seen on paper, were so thoroughly artistic and beautiful.

**Dominating Hall With Dome**  
Mr. Cooper's plan is a masterly conception. Full advantage has been taken of the instructions to provide a fine central hall, and this it is which dominates the ground floor. It is a vast circular space 107 feet in diameter and covered with a dome, the lower part of which is coffered and the upper part glazed. From this hall wide corridors radiate to the corners and to the middle points of the two long sides. On the upper floors the space above the dome forms a great courtyard, which lights the inner rooms and so avoids the necessity of a multitude of smaller courts.

The board room is on the first floor over the entrance and looks out across the gardens; flanking it are the main committee rooms. In addition to the main entrances facing the square there are subsidiary entrances at each of the three corners. These lead into little circular vestibules from which radiate three corridors, one to the central hall and the others parallel to the sides, giving access to

which produced it. Viewed from Trinity Square it rises in the most imposing manner. The main front is emphasized by a portico carried on huge columns in the Corinthian order, above this the building masses up to a great square tower, and the whole, if ponderous, seems to hint above all at a great sullen strength, a mightiness which may well seem indicative of Britain's sea power. A colossal figure of Father Thames is placed in a great niche in the tower, with ships' prows carved on the pedestal.

Other emblematic groups and figures adorn different parts of the building. The top of the tower finishes with a pyramidal formation of recessed courses of masonry. Unfortunately insufficient allowance was made for the foreshortening due to the height of the tower, and the effect, as indicated in the drawings of the elevations, is not realized, so that from almost every position the tower appears to have a flat top and therefore to lack some compelling emphasis; some punctuation. The side elevations are comparatively simple, the angles are emphasized by pavilions and the centers of the two long sides by projecting bays. The ground floor windows are severe and unadorned except for a massive molded keystone; a treatment of fenestration which has also been used in the Marylebone Town Hall, another of Mr. Cooper's recently completed works. Exception may be taken to certain of the details on these elevations; to the heaviness, amounting almost to clumsiness, of the great unmolded window sills, and the manner in which the subsidiary doors break into the columns of the pavilions.

Yet despite these criticisms the Port of London Authority building is one which by its grandeur of conception will fill an honorable place in the history of British architecture. Certainly it completely outdoes the delicate classical work on the adjoining Trinity House, and contrasts oddly enough with the aged fabric of the Tower of London toward which it faces across the Square. But after all it is not just in such incongruities of juxtaposition that the history and development of a great nation are to be read?

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## EGYPTIAN POLITICAL SITUATION LIVENS UP AS AUTUMN ARRIVES

Leaders of Various Parties Are Busy Drafting Platforms  
to Catch Votes at Coming Fall Elections

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Evidently with the approach of autumn, when it is

not idle. Thwarted considerably in Egypt by the present ministry because of their uncompromising opposition to it, they have carried the campaign into Europe and their agents now are particularly active in London, Paris and Rome. In England their delegate, Amin Bey Youssef, has managed to obtain the favor of the press. This young lawyer, a nephew of Zaghlul, has been a strenuous worker in social and political movements, his activities in organizing during the war co-operative societies, for the benefit of poorer communities having gained him considerable distinction.

**Likely to Achieve Influence**  
Though not particularly brilliant, his genuine enthusiasm and "push" make a considerable impression on his hearers, and probably he will acquire no little influence.

Other significant developments have been the complete shuffle of posts among the provincial governors, most of those in office a month ago having been put on pension probably for political motives; the motions passed by the provincial councils, at the Government's instigation, it is understood, stigmatizing (somewhat tardily) the attacks on Englishmen in Cairo streets; the rumors that the ministry will introduce at once an act of indemnity which will permit it to request the British authorities to suppress martial law; the imminent appointment of Egyptian ambassadors to London, Paris, and Rome, all of which have considerable significance in view of the coming election campaign.

While the extremist press continues to refer to the military occupation of Egypt by the British in terms which, by reason of their distortion of facts, exaggeration and positive misstatements, well might bring upon them prosecution by the military authorities, were they disposed to apply strict martial law, it is interesting to find that 150 time-expired men of the Egyptian army have volunteered for service in the British army and that their offer has been accepted. These men have been attached to the Cairo and Alexandria garrisons and at the barracks their camps, adjoining those of the British but flying the Egyptian flag, are a most welcome proof that British and Egyptian can co-operate readily when they know each other well enough.

In the army, the majority of Egyptians gain a sincere respect and admiration for their British officers because, under the conditions obtaining there, racial barriers are largely, if not entirely, removed. The greatest animosity against British or foreign influence emanates from those Egyptians who have no intimate knowledge of Englishmen as they are, or who have met them only in the cold atmosphere of bureaucracy where British insularity appears to become particularly pronounced.

**Greater Co-operation Evident**  
In recent years, much greater co-operation has become evident in the public offices but there is still much misunderstanding that should be removed. Seeing that the futures of the two peoples inevitably are intimately connected, it is surely worth while considering a sensible plan of educating both so that they may understand each other better. Certainly, the vindictive misrepresentation of many native newspapers serve no useful purpose and would not be tolerated if the public understood that they originate from the warped views of people who for personal reasons think there is profit in these tactics. The present time appears to be a

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## MOHAWKS WANT LAW AND ORDER

Canadian Chiefs Appeal to Federal Minister of Interior

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—A conference of the greatest significance has just been held between Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and chiefs of the Six Nations Indians on the Oshewake Reserve. The chiefs were mostly of the Mohawk tribe and represented the Christian element, and their appeal to the Minister was that he should speedily adjust the questions which have been agitating the Indians. While hitherto the chiefs of the tribes have been arguing that the reserve does not come under the jurisdiction of the provincial law courts, the majority are now urging that law and order be restored and that all combine to inaugurate a new policy of progress and good will.

"We want law and order," the Mohawks told the Minister. "We do not want our people to go back to the pagan long houses. What did Captain Brant build the church many years ago for, but in the hope that all the people should become Christians and become prosperous farmers?"

The Mohawks strongly objected to the suggestion of George P. Decker of St. Louis by the heads of the Indian council to advise them in their affairs. "We do not want foreigners mingling in our affairs," they said. "The whole matter is one for the Indians. Mr. Decker has been here and has told them that they must have absolute self-government. Such statements are ridiculous. We could not maintain such a position. The Mohawks always stood for civilization and progress and they now appeal to the Federal Government after due deliberation."

The Indians also asked for better educational facilities, which "laudable request" will be given immediate attention according to Mr. Stewart.

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## CANADIAN INDIAN MAKES BIG CLAIM

Allies of the Crown, He Declares, Not British Subjects

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The question of the status of the Indian in Canada will not be submitted either to the British Crown or to the League of Nations for a ruling, as desired by the red men, according to Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who has just sent a communication to Chief Deskaheh, speaker of the Six Nations Council. The Indians sought a ruling on their claim that they were politically independent for all purposes of home rule within their own lands. The minister in his reply states he cannot agree to submit any question of the kind to a tribunal outside the country. He points out that after the Indians themselves made a plea to the British Crown the matter was referred back to Canada as one entirely within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. The minister suggests a tribunal of three judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The Indians have frequently claimed that they are not British subjects, but are allies of the Crown, and are therefore exempt from the laws of the country. Mr. Stewart points out that this was fought out in court before Mr. Justice Riddell some time ago, and he found there was no justification for the supposition that any Indians in the province are exempt from the general law, "for ever were." In spite of this ruling, the Government is willing to allow the whole matter to go before a tribunal as suggested.

**LINER WILL TOUCH AT BOSTON**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—This port will see another new Cunard liner this week when the Ausonia reaches port to enter the company's Queenswharf and Liverpool service from here, via Boston. The Ausonia, of 14,000 tons, an oil burner, departs from this port Oct. 19, touching at Boston and following day. Another new Cunarder, the Samaria, of the Ausonia's size, reaches here next month and on Jan. 24 starts a cruise around the world.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

M. Koshetz Discusses  
Ukrainian Folk Music

New York, Oct. 15  
Special Correspondence  
ALEXANDER KOSHETZ, conductor of the Ukrainian National Chorus, answered inquiry put to him this afternoon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at the close of a concert which his men and women, in association with two solo singers, gave at the Hippodrome. In the rush of meeting friends in his room behind the stage, he said what he could in reply to a roughly formulated question or two concerning the material and method of Ukrainian folk music. He spoke through the interpretation of Max Rabinoff, who has brought the chorus to the United States, observing:

"Ukraine lies in such a position geographically that it has been able to benefit by the historic culture of both the Orient and the Occident. It has been swept by artistic tides from Asia and from western Europe for centuries. It has felt every influence imaginable in its folk music, from Chinese to Scottish; and the effects of one of the most ancient of the influences—the Greek—it has retained very distinctly in certain forms of the scale."

"The Ukrainian people, while dwelling in the path of all the racial movements of the past and while showing traces of those movements in their songs, have nevertheless developed distinct musical characteristics of their own. In particular, they have shown a persistent fondness for contrapuntal singing. By second nature they invent independent moving parts and combine them correctly with the principal air. They possess a gift for

improvisation in counterpoint, and they can add free, flowing lines of melodic decoration to a fixed tune with all the confidence in the world and with a skill that I can only describe as intuitional.

"To indicate how that stands, you will hear, when you are among the folk of a Ukrainian village, somebody start a song and sing alone for a while, and presently you will hear another voice enter with something different, but in good accord, and then another and another, up to perhaps five voices. Now the composers, whose adaptations form the choral matter of the program you heard this afternoon, strive to keep the native polyphonic quality in their writing. They are aiming to build a national school that will preserve the old flavor and that will add only such technical developments as in artistic necessity and good sense they should. Fundamentally, they write in four parts, according to regular European rule; and they add more parts, up to eight, as they see fit. They use modern harmony, of course, but they take care to select such chords as will lighten the original significance of the melodies without distorting it. And all the while they are very conscientious to preserve, in essential outline, the ancient scales."

The choir starts this week on its American travels, taking its repertoire of pieces by Koshetz, Stupnitsky, Stetsenko, Leontovich, and other Ukrainian composers, and taking as associate performers Mmes. Nina Koshetz and Oda Slobodskaja, sopranos.

W. P. T.



Alexander Koshetz

## Music News and Reviews

Work by Gustav Holst  
at Promenade Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 25—Gustav Holst's ballet music from his opera, "The Perfect Fool," has already been heard twice in London (at a Patron's Fund rehearsal at the Royal College of Music in 1921, and at a concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society on Dec. 1, 1921), but the performance at a Queen's Hall Promenade Concert on Sept. 21 attracted almost as much attention as a "premiere," for Holst is now recognized as one of the foremost British composers. Up to the present the opera has not been heard; when it comes, it will be an event of major importance.

An account of the ballet having already been given in these columns after its first performance, detailed description is unnecessary, but allusion must be made to the strongly distinctive themes, Holst's powerful handling of them, and the originality and interest of the orchestration. Moreover, the music has a sense of the theater. Heard in its place in the opera, the ballet can only gain. A very fine performance was given under the composer's direction. The New Queen's Hall band evidently played con amore, and the audience clamored till they got an encore.

The ballet was the central feature of the evening, but the rest of the program was interesting enough. Daisy Kennedy gave a rendering of the Brahms violin concerto so good that one wondered why it was not just the single step better. Nine times out of ten she brought off the hardest passages with complete aplomb, then suddenly (and apparently causelessly) hit some easier note a fraction out of tune. Her temperament too, was not much in sympathy with the first movement, and she missed many of the meanings which Joachim moved to express—his interpretation being practically that of Brahms himself. In the slow movement and finale, however, she got nearer to the heart of the music, and her playing of the cadenza was a fine display of solid virtuoso work.

Philadelphia Hears  
"The Californians"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber Music Society of San Francisco was something of a disappointment. Louis Persinger, the first violinist of the string quartet which, with the flute, constitutes the society, was heard some seasons ago with the Philadelphia Orchestra as soloist, and the impression he then made was that of a player whose art was not profound in its philosophy. The reading of Beethoven's quartet in F major, opus 59, number 1, did not reveal in the leader any considerable spiritual and mental increment since that earlier occasion. One missed the serene, poised, scholarly dignity of a Kneisel, the poetic divination and romantic passion of a Betti, and found instead a neat, small pattern of playing without far backgrounds and wide horizons, so that one felt the first violinist enveloped and outstripped by the other players. One cannot have a proper string quartet with too much first violin—but it must set the pace, and take command, and strongly accentuate and color the composite interpretation. Walter Fernald, cello; Nathan Firestone, viola; Louis Ford, second violin, were more

inclusive executants than the nominal leader.

In Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's "Theme and Variations"—not one of her happiest achievements—Elias Hecht, founder of the ensemble, made his flute exquisitely prevail or blend as the mutations of the score dictated. Dohnanyi's D flat major quartet, opus 15, supplied a stirring and picturesque conclusion. Mr. Fernald and Mr. Firestone are virtuosos whose gifts and graces would enable them to qualify in any company, and they had the advantage of superb instruments as their media of expression. But in the ideal quartet performance one is not quite so conscious of individual merit as was the case when the amiable and admirable Californians played. Instead, one feels and hears the music most of the time as an inextricable entity.

F. L. W.

Mr. Stock Proposes  
"Literary Programs"

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting enterprise which Frederick Stock, director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has in view is the provision of what he calls "literary programs." "These," says Mr. Stock, "will be devoted to symphonic music inspired by the greatest works of the greatest poets the world has ever known. It is evident that such programs would interest the listener from both the musical and the literary point of view, and they would establish a more intimate relation between the allied arts, which thus far once would appear to serve each other in perfect equality, not one subservient to the other, as in song or melodrama." Thus Mr. Stock's idea of a Shakespeare program would comprise the overture to Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," selections from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, Tchaikovsky's "Hamlet" overture and Strauss' symphonic poem "Macbeth." Some interesting musical commentaries on the poets and their work could be evolved from this scheme. Goethe, Byron, Walt Whitman, Dante, Schiller, Homer, Maeterlinck, each could form the central figure of a concert.

F. B.

New Sam H. Harris  
Theater in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Chicago, Oct. 12

THE new Sam H. Harris theater, identical, except in decorative detail, with its next-door neighbor, the new Selwyn Theater, has begun its career with the disclosure of a play of Chicago authorship, William Anthony McGuire's comedy of modernism, "Six-Cylinder Love."

The new playhouse is a striking proof of the great advance made in recent years in theatrical architecture. It is rich and restful, faultless in its lines, and completely equipped in the best manner of the ultramodern theater. In size, form, and arrangement, it is ideal for the purposes of the drama. Its lines convey an impression of spaciousness, but the wide and shallow auditorium, including the gently rising main floor and the one balcony, which sweeps unimpeded from wall to wall, holds less than 1000 seats.

The Harris is paneled in walnut in lobby and auditorium. The relieving decoration is Florentine, with a restrained use of old gold and of tapestries in red and blue and gray. The tone of the house is dark without any suggestion of gloom. This tone characterizes also the new Selwyn, but the decorative detail in that playhouse is Georgian.

Again, except in decorative detail, the exteriors are identical. Each structure is given entirely to theatrical uses; neither can depend upon rentals for revenue, and though of comparatively small capacity, each theater is said to have an "overhead" of about \$115,000 annually.

The Harris is under the management of William A. Roche, a figure in Chicago amusements for more than 30 years. For many years he was manager of the several outlying theaters of the firm of Kohl & Middleton—afterward Kohl & Castle—and in the central district he has managed various houses, including the Columbia and the Palace. He went from the latter, a vaudeville theater, to his present office.

William Anthony McGuire made his first attempt at dramatic authorship several years ago with a play designed for acting by Frank Keenan, entitled "The Heights." Since then he has striven constantly, writing now and again for the vaudeville stage, tinkering other men's plays which fell short of perfection, and peddling meanwhile, with more hope and determination than success, works of his own composition. At length "Six-Cylinder Love" came to the attention of Sam H. Harris, who mounted it and inducted it into popular favor.

This comedy is a rather neatly contrived satire. It is more constant in aim than consistent in holding to type, for it ranges from high comedy to boisterous farce; but it is successful in projecting its story, in making known all its characters, in appealing to honest laughter, and in enforcing its satirical purpose. That the author often takes the shortest cut to the spectator's sense of the ludicrous perhaps does not matter. He does not go far afield in his search for illustrative incident. There is no situation in the play which has not often been employed by other authors, but for the most part the treatment is fresh and pleasure-giving.

"Six-Cylinder Love" may not be regarded as helpful to the automobile trade. The play opens with a moderate-price car in possession of a suburban family, which in thriffter days

had acquired a pretty home and some standing at the bank. The car has changed the family's standard of living and led them into extravagance which has brought them to bankruptcy. When all is lost the unhappy owner sells the car to his neighbors, a couple newly married. Several friends of the first owner, having eaten him out of house and home, pass with the car to the bride and groom next door.

In new hands the car performs as before, bringing disaster. An injury case costs the owner \$5000, leads him into embezzlement, and so deeply involves him that he in turn loses his home and everything in it. Brought to this sorry pass, the youthful motorist arises in his wrath and casts out those who have sponged upon him, invaded the most sacred corners of his home and transformed his devoted wife into a dancing nighthawk. The young couple follow the older family and previous owners of the car into a cheap tenement, where they start anew. There are few things in the drama more effective than sentencing to poverty flat those who have lived in comparative luxury. Mr. McGuire was on sure ground here—upon ground trampled these many years. It should be said, perhaps, that the car eventually finds its rightful owner—the janitor of the tenement, who, as caretaker for many landlords, can use it economically.

The comedy is populated with types, ranging from the blustering man of business to the comic automobile salesman, and from the ingenious bride to the middle-aged parvenue. The burden of the acting is fairly well distributed, but the best opportunity falls on Ernest Truex, who as the newly-married youth is a little obviously comic in some of his scenes. But at the peak of the play, when this rather inglorious hero fully awakens to a realization of the mess he is in and explodes in anger, the midgest actor strikes with amazing force a true note of feeling. In a long speech of denunciation, in which he never lapses into mere vociferation, he brings down the house.

There is a trim bit of playing by June Walker as the bride, a genuine, if not deep, study of character by Dick McKelvie as the first of the bank ruffians, and a sturdy representation of a man of business by Berton Churchill.

O. L. H.

Potter Palmer Collection  
Paintings in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The gentle art of collecting pictures, as practiced by American patrons of art in the '80s and '90s, is well exemplified by the group of paintings from the Potter Palmer collection of Chicago, now on exhibition at the Howard Young Galleries. They are all splendid paintings by eminent artists, but the atmosphere of Victorian passivity hovers over this group of pastorals and genre studies. An unusual figure painting by Corot heads the list; this "Woman with a Water Jar" is full of tender passages, and has a delicate landscape background in the painter's most happy vein. An "Early Spring Morning," by Daubigny, carries on the French tradition of leafy landscaping, with the unflagging touch of authority. Three umbrageous paintings from the hand of N. Diaz are of the highest quality, and follow his well-known formula of strong sunlight centered in some bosky grove.

More modern are two Monets of tulip fields near Leyden, in the full blaze of sunlight and gay with color. J. C. Cazin is represented by three canvases which display his tender and luminous style; H. LeRolle's "The Bathers" has much the same gentle tonality. There are paintings by Bastien Le Page, A. Vollon, E. Isabey, J. F. Raffaelli, and Anton Mauve, this last being a beautifully executed water color of spotted cattle gathered together at evening. The American landscape school is admirably represented by three Innese canvases, as fine as anything he ever painted; the "Sunset, 1891" having a golden opulence of tone comparable with the work of the great masters of luminosity. His "Landscape, 1886" is a statement of simple and subtle truth about green trees and grass, a maid and a calf beside a stone wall; detail has been fused into clear, broad passages of finely modulated color.

An early painting by George de Forest Brush shows the fine technical equipment with which he began his art journey. "The Aztec Sculptor" shows a bronzed figure gazing at a white bird with outstretched wings which lies before him, while his hand is stayed in the attempt to carve its graceful lines on the wall behind him. A picture of similar period is the "Britanny Wedding" by Gari Melchers, a sympathetic and sincere portrayal of the simple ceremony in a small French town, a harmony of grays and whites and painted with true appreciation of subdued contrasts.

R. F.

Carl van Doren, recently literary editor of the Nation, has transferred his allegiance to the Century Magazine, where he will not only serve upon the editorial staff, but will contribute a series of monthly articles, which will "constitute a running criticism of American literature." Surely no one is more qualified than Mr. Van Doren to do so.

## Books and Bookmen

A BOOK is in preparation in England, entitled "Oppressed People and the League of Nations," by Noel Buxton and T. P. Connel-Evans, the principal theme of which is "the existence and recrudescence of oppression on the part of dominant peoples." The methods of Japan in Korea are exemplified and problems in Central and Eastern Europe are discussed. "Six Plays," by Lord Dunsany, are to appear shortly, including "If Shakespeare Lived Today" and "Fame and the Poet." Lady Gregory is publishing a new volume of Irish plays later, two of which have not appeared in any form before. Messrs. Dent of London are bringing out an imposing anthology of "Modern English Essays," illustrating the changes in style and method from Matthew Arnold to the present time, edited by Ernest Rhys. The volumes include the works of Arnold, Bagehot, Swinburne and Pater, followed by Austin Dobson, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, etc., closing with the principal essays of today, E. V. Lucas, Lytton Strachey and others. Among the World's Classics in preparation is the autobiography of that prolific writer who never grows stale, Anthony Trollope, with an introduction by Michael Sadleir; two volumes of that fascinating Russian writer, Aksakoff, translated by T. D. Duff, are also included, "A Russian Gentleman" and "Years of Childhood." The latter

ter, written with charm and insight, gives a picture of peasant life in Russia, during the last century, in its most attractive light.

It is a remarkable fact that, entirely unexpectedly and out of a clear sky, various writers come forward with a flood of books on a single subject. Bolivia, that interesting republic of South America, is the latest to receive notice, for within a short space of time no less than three bulky travel volumes devoted to it have made their appearance. The same thing holds true of poetry in these days. Does one ingenious versifier discourse on the beauties of wild plum, there is immediately a season of poems, written with the sole object of glorifying the plum or whatever it may be.

The Bookman announces a "Literary Club Service," principally intended for the use of the women's clubs, and presided over by Mary Austin, Carl Van Doren, Booth Tarkington, John Erskine and many others. The first program concerns itself with the study of "novels of story interest," varying from "Java Head" and Hergesheimer to Harry Leon Wilson and his "Ruggles of Red Gap."

Gray old Gloucester, easily one of the most picturesque places on the New England coast, has not received its meed in poetry and prose for many a day. "Captains Courageous" still stands its classic, though rumor used to persist that the townfolk were not pleased with it, and, aside from a few vagrant verses, and an occasional short story of an outward-bound banker, it has received scant tribute.

On the other hand, the tremendous demand for western novels shows no trace of diminution. The good ones are few and far between; the bad ones are legion. But for all that the public of the east will have its wild riders and its stampeding steers. Even the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have had to yield to them in popularity.

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NEW YORK



The Electrical Exposition, held last week at the Grand Central Palace, in New York, was very interesting.

Considered in the light of progress, it was well worth seeing.

It is also pertinent to remark, in this connection, that the Wanamaker Store has a year-around electrical display on the seventh gallery of the New Building.

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Courtesy of the Copley Gallery, Boston

## "Adirondack Guide," From Water Color by Winslow Homer

On view at the Copley Gallery, Boston, are paintings by Winslow Homer, Abbott H. Thayer, Charles H. Davis, Gardner Symons, Chauncey Ryder, Emil Carlsen, F. J. Waugh and others of more than common ability.

The Homer, dated 1889, is a water color called "Adirondack Guide," in this painter's usual powerful style. The general tonal effect is one of deli-

cate beauty, yet without paleness in any of the color masses. The sturdy central figure of the guide is in almost full light, clearly set off against the light blue of the line of the mountain that slopes from the upper left corner of the canvas to a point just above the middle of the right edge. A grayish white cloud billows across the line of the mountain, back of the guide, and other filmy clouds

nearly fill the deep blue sky. In the middle distance is a line of green firs, and nearer the ground is a line of brown. Two charred and blasted tree stumps are in the foreground, and despite their lack of promise as pictorial material are painted in broken color with such luminous lowliness of warm grays, blues and browns that they have a tapestry-like beauty.

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## Protecting Alpine Grazing Grounds by Modern Methods

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THE growth of the dairy industry in Alpine districts during the last two decades has led to keen competition for the summer pasture lands, with the result that everywhere, as soon as the winter snows disappear from the hillsides, the cattle are taken up to graze, and the pastures are overcrowded with more beasts than they can reasonably be expected to feed.

The result is that on the steep slopes the turf is cropped close and cut up by the continual movement of the animals, exposing the bare earth or underlying rocks. Thus when a rainstorm comes there is nothing to prevent the uncovered loose earth from being washed down to the lower levels. The little runnels of water from such a storm soon cut their way down below the level of the remaining turf and gradually collect in their downward progress a burden of grit and stone which acts like a veritable file, gouging out the bed of the stream.

### Orchards Buried

By the time such a torrent has reached the level of the valley below, it has accumulated a great mass of material which is "dumped" as soon as the pace of the stream slackens on the area which is technically known as the "torrential cone of deposit." It often happens that in the course of a severe summer rain many acres of flourishing orchards and meadows are buried several feet in boulders and mud.

Where a torrent has started, the stream which is responsible for the damage should be "corrected." In the lower part, the force of the stream is checked by building masonry dams at various points where the erosion has exposed a solid foundation; between these dams, smaller intermediate ones built of dry stone or wood fascines and bundles of brushwood. The result is that the water has to go down a series of steps, and at each intermediate level portion its pace is checked and any loose stones which may be washed down will take a long time to find their way to the bottom. To make such correction work permanent it is essential that the banks of the stream should be planted with trees to prevent the water changing its course.

### Planting the Hillsides

Further up the hillsides the trouble must be tackled at its source by making tree plantations on the ground which forms the "collecting basin" of the torrent. If the hillsides are forest-clad, the tree trunks act as a barrier to check the headlong rush of water, while the matting of small rootlets binds the soil and prevents

it being washed away. Moreover the leaf-fall of each year helps to thicken the carpet of partially decayed vegetable humus, which has a wonderful capacity for retaining water.

In the Alps the hardest tree species are the European larch and the Cembra pine, which can generally be made to grow up to an altitude of about 7000 feet above sea level. Above this contour only shrubs and grass will grow, so that, if the cattle have cut up the ground badly beyond this, steps must be taken to check excessive grazing and if necessary the land must be soddied with cut turf.

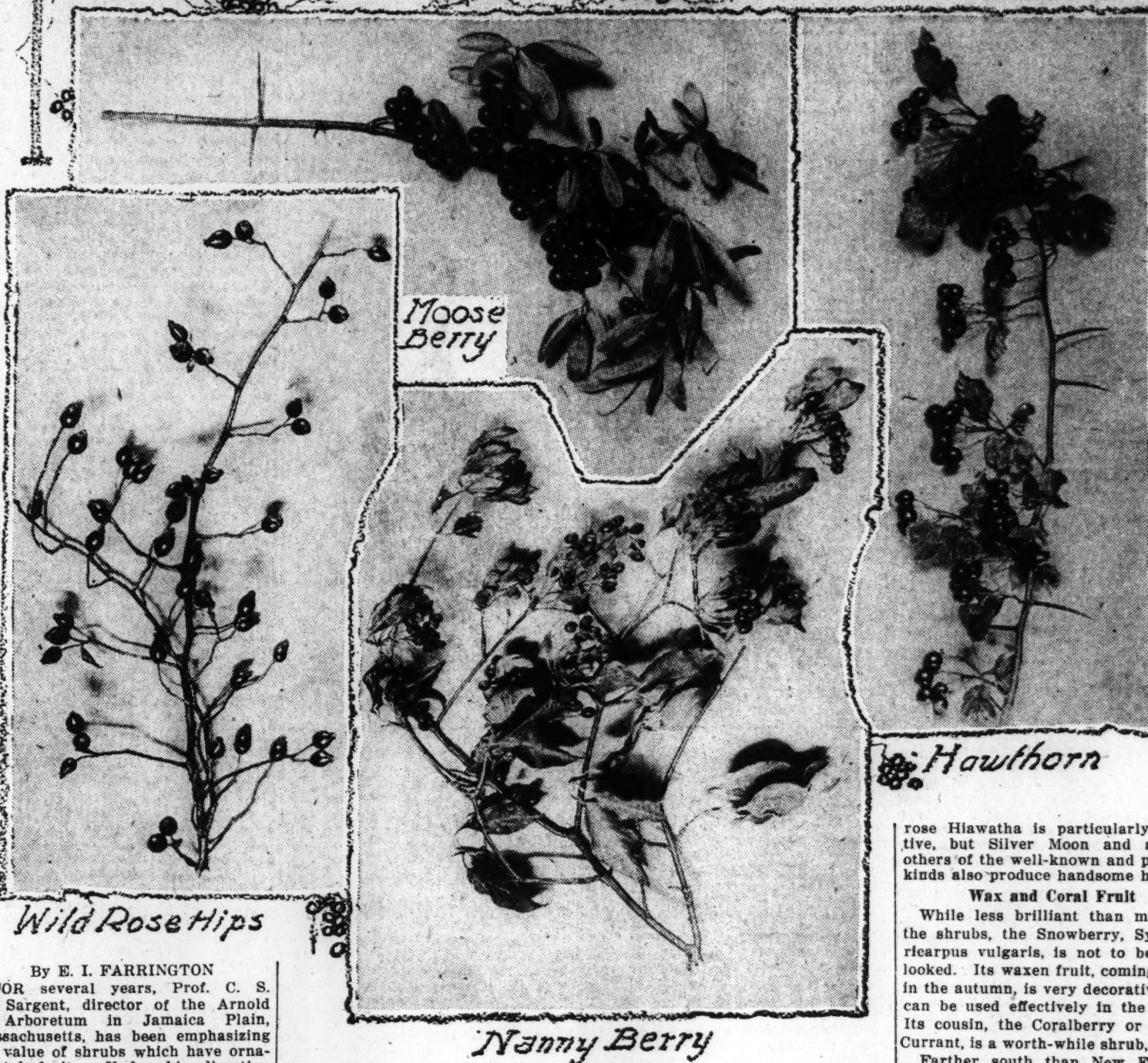
For the peasant who is entirely dependent on his cattle for a livelihood it is, of course, extremely difficult to realize that the government forester or forest engineer who undertakes such work is not robbing the farmer of his precious grazing ground for his own nefarious purposes, but is in reality carrying through a far-sighted policy of "the greater good for the greater number."

## Botanical Gift to Bristol University, England

The greater part of the collection of botanical specimens collected by Mr. William Hancock in China and numbering some 10,000 sheets has been presented to the new University of Bristol, England. Mr. Hancock was brought up in Ireland and was taught by his mother how to know and gather the wild flowers round his home. As he grew up botany became a hobby. He spent most of his life at various centers in China, where he had charge of the collection of the Chinese Imperial Maritime customs. His spare time was spent in the gathering of specimens of flowers and ferns. These he dried and preserved with such skill that Sir Joseph Hooker persuaded him to send some of all he collected to Kew.

His own herbarium, consisting of duplicates of these plants, grew to large proportions and when he finally retired and came to live at Bristol, England, it had increased to the above size. The collection was presented to Kew to select any further specimens that were required for their herbarium. The whole of the rest went to Bristol University, the growth of whose botanical department he had watched with keen interest. The herbarium in the university is at present small, but when the new acquisition is incorporated it will become widely known among botanists as an important source of information on the plants and shrubs relating to the flora of China.

## FRUITING SHRUBS



By E. I. FARRINGTON

FOR several years, Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has been emphasizing the value of shrubs which have ornamental fruits. Under his direction great numbers of such shrubs have been planted in the Arboretum grounds, where they are viewed by thousands of visitors, who, seeing their beauty, are making similar plantings in their own gardens to fill the fall and winter months with color and good cheer.

Many shrubs because of the richly hued fruit give a peculiar charm to the autumn garden. Not a few of them are of American origin. They grow wild in the woods and along the tangled fence rows, adding a remarkably picturesque feature to the landscape, and often contrasting pleasantly against a snow-covered ground.

It seems strange that garden makers have failed so long to utilize this beauty for the transformation of their own gardens, giving life and color to their otherwise drab and dreary beds and borders. Some of the plants have been long sought in the wilds. The Black Alder, or Winterberry, *Ilex verticillata*, in particular, has long contributed to the fall decorations of the home, but it is a plant which can be grown readily in the garden, where its berries can be enjoyed for many weeks.

### Cranberries for Decoration

The High Bush Cranberry is used to some extent, but could well be planted much more freely. In fact, there are several of the *Viburnums* with ornamental fruit, one of the most interesting being *Viburnum cassinoides*, the fruit of which is green at first, but afterwards turns pink and then changes to blue. Sometimes green, pink and blue berries are to be found on the same plant at the same time, but this is earlier in the season.

Although the fruit of *Viburnum lentago* is bluish black rather than red, it is borne in great abundance and makes a highly ornamental shrub in the fall. In many country

sections it is known as the Sheepberry or Nannyberry, and because it is common is not valued as highly as its worth warrants. *Viburnum prunifolia* is another very fine species.

### Hawthorns in the Autumn

There are many of the Hawthorns the fruit of which is very brilliant and which remains for many months. In fact, one or two kinds, particularly the Washington Thorn, *Crataegus cordata*, often hold their little miniature apples until spring. There is a very large collection of these Hawthorns in the Arnold Arboretum, and one which attracts particular attention at this season because of the surprising brilliancy of its fruit is called *Crataegus succulenta*, a tree which has its native habitat in the middle west of the United States.

Less often seen in gardens, and yet a very splendid shrub, the Shepherdia or Mooseberry plays an important part in the autumn. As a matter of fact it is attractive and unique all the season through because its leaves have a peculiar grayish tinge unlike those of its neighbors. The dull red fruit is borne in heavy clusters and illumines the tree even before the foliage has fallen, so that the contrast between the red berries and the gray leaves is most interesting.

### Growing Popularity of Cotoneasters

Of course, the native American plants are not to be depended upon wholly by any means. There are many kinds from other parts of the world which can be used in American gardens to distinct advantage in giving color and charm in the autumn and winter months. Among the best of these importations are the Cotoneasters, several kinds of which have been introduced from China, Japan, and Korea. Some of them have black berries; others exceedingly brilliant red fruit, and because of their many valuable qualities these varieties of Cotoneaster are certain to find favor with garden makers everywhere. It is safe to prophesy that within a few years the name Cotoneaster will be a familiar one wherever shrubs are cultivated. Among those which are particularly handsome in the fall are the varieties *Hupehensis* and *Sonchurica divaricata*.

### Bayberry and Barberrry

All up and down the Atlantic Coast the Bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*, is a well-known shrub, thriving even when the salt spray drifts over the heavily fruited branches. It never grows tall, and lacks somewhat in grace of form, but its berries have a wonderful grayish hue to be found nowhere else. When taken into the house they last a long time, and can be used in many ways. It is the Bayberry from which candles were made in the old days before modern lighting facilities appeared, and which are still used to a considerable extent, the call for Bayberry candles being so constant that several people on Cape Cod make a business of producing them for the summer trade. The Bayberry grows readily in the average garden, and is not difficult to transplant. From the opposite side of the globe

comes the Japanese Barberrry, which makes a very good companion plant. There are some people who say that the Barberrry has been overplanted in this country, and it is true that thousands of plants are to be seen in every suburban community. Yet it is difficult to find a better shrub in all the nurserymen's lists. It makes an unusually neat and attractive hedge, and combines well with a general border planting, while it is quite at home in a more intimate position at the base of the house. It looks well in summer, and carries immense quantities of bright red fruits throughout the winter. It is a gay and charming plant at all seasons, and well worthy the popularity it has won for itself.

### An English Ivy Substitute

Another plant of an entirely different character, but quite as truly worth while in its way, is the trailing evergreen known as *Euonymus radicans* vegetus. While this plant serves well as a ground cover, it will cling to brick and stone and climb to a height of 10 or 15 feet. Its leaves remain green and glossy all winter, and without question it is the very best substitute for the English ivy that can be grown in the colder parts of the United States. When it is fully established its charm is enhanced by great crops of orange-colored fruit, which closely resemble the fruit of the Bittersweet, for which reason the plant is often spoken of as the Evergreen Bittersweet. There are also several bush forms of the *Euonymus*, which are very lovely in the fall because of their fruit. This fruit is in the form of orange-colored capsules which open to disclose a tiny red ball suspended by a minute thread. At a distance one of these plants looks as though full of bloom, although the branches are bare of leaves. *Euonymus bungeanus* and *Europaeus* are among the loveliest of the species.

There are even roses which have a part in the autumn color scheme. This is true more especially of the species with single flowers. Some of these roses, many of them from other countries, have very large, oddly shaped fruits or hips, as they are called by the botanists. The same fruit-bearing characteristic is found in several of the climbing roses, too, and some of the varieties are chosen by intelligent garden makers, with the idea of aiding in creating a feeling of warmth and cheerfulness when the dull months come on. The well-known climbing

rose *Hilawatha* is particularly effective, but *Silver Moon* and several others of the well-known and popular kinds also produce handsome hips.

### Wax and Coral Fruit

While less brilliant than many of the shrubs, the Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, is not to be overlooked. Its waxen fruit, coming early in the autumn, is very decorative, and can be used effectively in the house. Its cousin, the Coralberry or Indian Currant, is a worth-while shrub, too.

Farther south than New England there is a very remarkable shrub called the Possumberry, the berries of which are a brilliant pink. This is too tender a shrub to be grown in the northern states, but an introduction from the Orient, called *Calceolaria japonica*, has berries of very much the same appearance, and seems entirely hardy even in New England. Unfortunately it cannot be obtained from the nurserymen yet, but its beauty can be enjoyed in the Arnold Arboretum, where a fine large plant has been established on Bussey Hill.

It is pleasant to find this development in favor among amateur garden makers, as well as among landscape architects. It is a tendency in the right direction, and yet after all is not entirely new, probably, for Bacon must have had a similar thought when he wrote many years ago:

"I do hold it in the Royal Ordering of Gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which, severally, things of beauty may be then in season."

## Curious Chained Books in Rural English Churches

THE traveler in the rural districts of England is too often indifferent to the literary and historical treasures that abound on every side. If he were not so eager to make the pace in his swift motor-car, and would turn aside occasionally and stop at yonder village church or imposing minister he would find much to repay him for his trouble—not the least being the chained books scattered in various parts of the church.

Today when every railway book-stall is piled up with volumes it is difficult to think of a book being fastened by a chain; but remember that 400 years ago books were both scarce and dear. When in 1481 Sir Thomas Lyttleton gave two books to the Abbey of Hales Owen he thought he was conferring a mighty favor, and ordered them to be

with a swivel in the middle to prevent twisting. Notwithstanding the chains, some of the books are missing, and of the bulk which remain many are damaged by the constant clanking of the iron on their covers.

### In Cornwall and Oregon

Travelers using the Pacific Highway through Oregon this autumn have been amused by an ingenious device used for signaling "road clear" as a long cut-off. When the last car starts over the road, the control hands its driver a short piece of rubber hose. This he gives to the control at the other end of the cut-off, thus signifying that the way is clear for traffic in the opposite direction. The rubber hose is carried back by the last driver of this new procession, and so it travels back and forth day and night.

One wonders if a clever Cornishman thought of the device, for only a few years ago much the same signal was used by a stub railroad in Cornwall. There were no sidings on its single track, so the train going up into the hills received from the station-master a black baton like a policeman's club. Not until this was in the hands of the station-master at the top of the grade could the down train start out on its journey.

## St. Boniface Down; Recently Given to the National Trust

London, England  
Special Correspondence  
THE National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or National Beauty is happy in having just come into possession of St. Boniface Down, that fine stretch of open country in the Isle of Wight lying between Ventnor and Shanklin. The previous owner of the land was Mrs. Caroline Evans of Southampton, and it is by her wishes that the present owner, Llewellyn Evans, has given it to the National Trust.

Anyone who has walked between Shanklin and Ventnor, or the other way about, will remember the beautiful and extensive view, from a height of nearly 800 feet, over a good part of the Isle of Wight, and over a larger part of the flashing waters of the English Channel. It is a panorama of natural loveliness, and like so many parts of the British Isles its history is inextricably mixed up with popular fancies and literary associations. There is St. Bonny's Well, a perennial spring bubbling out of the chalky depths of the Down, which was discovered, so legend says, by a certain bishop who lost his way in the mist one night, and whose horse stuck his hoofs into a hollow of the ground, whence the waters gushed forth. On the feast day of the saint the maidens of Bonchurch, at the foot of the Down, used to place garlands of flowers about the well, in honor of St. Boniface.

A little cave in the rocks below, called Monk's Bay, is reputed to be the landing-place of St. Boniface and

the other monks of the Abbey of Liré, who first brought tidings of Christianity to the island. The present old church is not so remote, dating only from the beginning of the fourteenth century, and closed for public worship these 70-odd years. In the churchyard a plain slab marks the resting-place of John Sterling, the friend of Thomas Carlyle and the subject of the well-known biography.

But St. Boniface Down and Bonchurch are full of literary associations. Before he settled at Freshwater, Tennyson often came here, and an amusing story is told that on one occasion his "wide-awake" hat was seized by a bevy of admiring young ladies and cut into ribbons as mementoes. Thackeray was a visitor to Bonchurch, and Dickens lived there for some months in 1849 while he was writing a large part of "David Copperfield." At Madeira Hall Macaulay wrote a portion of his "History," and the room where he turned out his resounding periods and powerful opinions is still carefully preserved. East Dene, a house designed by the architect of the Lyceum Theater, was the home of Algernon Charles Swinburne in his youth.

Literary associations, however, are not to everybody's taste, and for these there is the beautiful, wind-swept, sun-stormed St. Boniface Down, which the National Trust has acquired. It is the first of the trust's possessions in the Isle of Wight, a charming corner of what has been happily described as "almost fairy-land."

## Polyglot Telephone Operators Win Many Victories on Oahu

THE telephone system in the city of Honolulu is probably one of the most up-to-date in the United States. In other parts of the Island of Oahu on which Honolulu is situated, however, the small exchanges and the "Hello Girl" are still much in evidence.

Her nationality is generally Chinese, Japanese or Hawaiian. She is an expert in dialects of 57 varieties of human speech. A Chinaman from his home in the rice fields, calls her and says: "Telephone line, him on the floor." Immediately the girl makes a report to the "trouble man" that Hung Lung has reported the line broken and lying on the ground.

A Japanese calls central but does not know the number nor how to spell the name of the person to whom he wishes to talk. The girl immediately puts him through a rapid cross-examination in pidgin English as to where the man works and his friend's name and in nine cases out of ten gets the connection for him in a remarkably short time. When he has the correct number he does not understand that it is necessary to drop 10 cents in the coin box and the girl proceeds.

"You drop dime box." "You put 10 cents inside." "You see little box near your nose, 5, 10, 25, eh? You see? Well, you drop 10 cents middle hole. All right, now you talk." "Why you no talk, you talk, other man he listen."

Then on another line a call comes from an Hawaiian who cannot talk English. He is connected to a telephone the owner of which does not wish to talk Hawaiian, as he understands English better over the telephone. It is then necessary for the operator to act as referee and by coaxing or near force compel the reluctant subscriber either to talk Hawaiian or to get someone to the telephone who can and will.

On one line where induction from a near-by electric light circuit caused a continuous humming two Chinese subscribers called the exchange and requested the repair man to come and oil their telephone.

Filipino women, although they seldom use the telephone, are good patrons of the drop wires, that is, the wires running from the house to the pole in the street. These women are much irritated when the telephone lineman roughly tears down their Monday washing and explains to them that those wires are to talk over and not to dry clothes on.

Taking everything into consideration, the Chinese sense of humor, the Japanese ability to adopt himself to Occidental ways, the Hawaiians' easy-going nature, and the telephone girl's tact—a situation that might be a hopeless jumble, slides along with remarkable smoothness, indeed, with less friction than in many cities where English is the only language spoken.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## "BIG TEN" RACE TO START IN EARNEST

All the Football Eleven Will Meet a Championship Antagonist Saturday

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—With five battles between Conference rivals, the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference rushes on full tilt this Saturday. For the first time all of the "Big Ten" gridiron eleven will be in action, and moreover each will face a championship antagonist. The practice games with outsiders are over, and there are no intercollegiate battles on the week's schedule.

Four teams plunge into the second round of the race, but chief interest will center upon the game between University of Michigan and Ohio State University at Columbus, O., neither of which have faced a Conference rival. Four other teams will be seen in their first struggles of the title campaign.

One of the most uncertain battles in years is presented by the Michigan-Ohio State engagement. It will be made a great occasion by the dedication of Ohio's new stadium. The Wolverines just got through dedicating a stadium at Nashville, Tenn., where Vanderbilt University held them to a scoreless tie. While Coach P. H. Yost put up a good defense, the team will have to show more charging power at this week's dedication. The Wolverine backfield lacked the vigor and resource to score, although it had a number of opportunities. Ohio looks forward to another victory fittingly to dedicate its new amphitheater. Coach W. W. Wilce's Buckeyes came out on the proper end of a 14-0 score with Oberlin, properly reversing the result of last year's meeting with the smaller college. They overcame a powerful defense, as they will have to do Saturday and revealed a new backfield star in Ollie Klee, who had entirely escaped notice heretofore. His zig-zag running, forward passing, and line plunging were notable.

Second in interest will be the University of Iowa invasion of University of Illinois at Urbana, although the outcome is almost a foregone conclusion. Illinois home-coming and Iowa's notoriety as result of its triumph of 6 to 0 over University last week contributed attractive features. Appearance of L. C. Parkin '25, quarterback, and Capt. C. C. Locke '23, fullback, will be watched throughout the season as a result of their feats in the Yale game.

The Iowa forward pass attack should prove effective against Illinois, for it was by means of this boring avenue that Butler College downed the Illinois 10 to 7 last week-end. To the adherents of Coach H. O. Page at Indianapolis the victory meant as much as Iowa's victory meant to Iowa. The Illinois showed signs of a powerful attack when once organized and tightening of secondary defense and correction of fumbling should make a big improvement.

Northwestern University will have to show more attacking power against the University of Minnesota invaders at Northwestern Field, Evanston, than against University of Chicago. While the Purple held the Maroon to a score of 15 to 7, as compared to a 41-0 score for two years in succession, Coach G. F. Thielthwaite must now develop some ground-gaining backs. The line has proven strong and aggressive on defense. As a result of its victory over Indiana University, 20 to 0, Minnesota should be counted a power for the time. It showed real drive in the backfield, with E. T. Martineau '23, halfback, running the ends for long gains. Brilliant interference and an unyielding forward wall were displayed by Coach Spaulding's men.

Ragged team play of University of Wisconsin will need correction for the visit of Indiana University at Madison. Passes probably will break the way for scoring over the Hoosiers, as they did last week in the 20 to 6 score against South Dakota State College. While Coach J. R. Richards has developed a strong line, his backfield lacked the energy to smash over the goal line when close.

Indiana's line must be reinforced. Coach J. P. Herron was encouraged last Saturday by uncovering a new star in Temple Smith '25, substitute quarterback, who proved especially brilliant in running back punts. Hereafter, Capt. E. E. Murphy '23, halfback, the chief dependence of the squad. Last week Captain Hanny played fullback on offense, and end, his regular post, on defense, showing Indiana's need for backfield men.

University of Chicago has every reason to anticipate a successful season and especially victory against Purdue University Saturday. The Maroons showed it had the attack and the versatility to score when within reach of the Northwestern goal. It has a defense of the very best, although the play lacks finish. The Purple game revealed what Prof. A. A. Stag thought he did not have, a good line of substitute material.

Hard tackling and blocking, which Chicago found a problem in Lafayette, Ind., team again, if the Notre Dame game of last week is an indication. Coach James Phelan's men lost, 20 to 0, but reports indicate the game was not so one-sided after all. The Old Gold and Black was without the services of Capt. E. E. Murphy '23, star quarterback, and R. L. Stewart '25, first-string tackle.

**RZESCHOWSKI IN DRAW**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Samuel Rzeschowski, the 10-year-old boy expert from Poland, succeeded in drawing his adjourned game with H. R. Bigelow, Oxford University player and member of the Marshall Chess Club League team, after 52 moves at the rooms of the Chess Club International last night, thereby bringing to a conclusion the masters' chess tournament that has been in progress since Oct. 7. In consequence Rzeschowski became a prize-winner and divided the third prize with Bigelow, Janowski, and Bernstein.

## Three Stars on the Dartmouth Varsity Football Team of 1922



LLOYD K. HEIDLINGER '23

## DARTMOUTH LINE IS WEAKEST POINT

More Vigorous Policy Is Put Into Effect for Monday Drill

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17.—A more vigorous policy was put into effect here yesterday when the Dartmouth College football team lined up in regular formation and went through the plays used against Middlebury College last Saturday, with Head Coach J. L. Cannell '19 and his assistants pointing out the numerous errors of omission and commission. It appears that the former plan of blackboard lectures on Monday afternoons following the Saturday game has been given up.

Capt. C. F. Burke '23, who has been absent from the team for the past week, was back in the lineup, and capped notice heretofore. His zig-zag running, forward passing, and line plunging were notable.

Second in interest will be the University of Iowa invasion of University of Illinois at Urbana, although the outcome is almost a foregone conclusion. Illinois home-coming and Iowa's notoriety as result of its triumph of 6 to 0 over University last week contributed attractive features.

Appearance of L. C. Parkin '25, quarterback, and Capt. C. C. Locke '23, fullback, will be watched throughout the season as a result of their feats in the Yale game.

The Iowa forward pass attack should prove effective against Illinois, for it was by means of this boring avenue that Butler College downed the Illinois 10 to 7 last week-end. To the adherents of Coach H. O. Page at Indianapolis the victory meant as much as Iowa's victory meant to Iowa.

## RECEIPTS OF SERIES GAME STILL AN ISSUE

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—"I will bear what every side has to say before making a decision of the disposal of the receipts in the second game of the world's series in New York which resulted in a tie," said K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, upon his arrival here to attend the American Legion convention.

"Every argument will be given consideration, and I will not stand alone in making the final decision. At present there has been nothing definitely decided on as to what will be done with the money, and nothing will be decided until later on," he added.

It was reported that Commissioner Landis would consult with Col. T. L. Huston, part owner of the New York Yankees, who is also here, as to the disposal of the \$120,000 tied up owing to the draw verdict of the second game of the series.

WESTERN CONFERENCE SCORES			
IOWA	OHIO STATE	MINNESOTA	CHICAGO
61-Knox.....0	54-Wesleyan..0	20-Georgia.....7	20-Indiana.....0
6-Knox.....0	14-Oberlin.....9	15-Northwestern.....7	20-Indiana.....0
67-CHICAGO.....0	19-MINNESOTA.....0	48-Cow.....0	41-Carleton.....0
35-MICHIGAN.....7	42-WISCONSIN.....0	0-Vanderbilt.....0	20-S. D. State..7
48-MICHIGAN.....0	41-Carleton.....0	0-Vanderbilt.....0	20-S. D. State..7
10-PURDUE.....61	7-NORTHWESTERN.....7	14-JAMES MILKEN.....0	17-Beloit.....0
0-Notre Dame..20	7-Chicago.....15	0-Notre Dame..20	7-Chicago.....15
0-INDIANA.....20	4-ILLINOIS.....15	0-DePaul.....0	7-Butler.....10
0-Minnesota.....20	7-Butler.....10	0-Minnesota.....20	7-Butler.....10
0.....20	7.....10	0.....20	7.....10

**BLUENOSE TRIES COURSE**  
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the Lunenburg schooner Bluenose, took his defender of intercollegiate sailing fleet honors out on Massachusetts Bay today for a trial spin over the course on which she will meet the Gloucesterman Henry Ford beginning next Saturday. The Canadian champion sailed alone. It was expected that Captain Walters would put her on the marine railway for overhaul tomorrow or Thursday.

**WANAMAKER RE-ENGAGED**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—C. L. Wanamaker, former Dartmouth star, has been reappointed coach of the Yale University hockey team, it was announced today.



CAPT. CHARLES F. BURKE '23

## Much Speculation as to the Next Unheard-of Aerial Feat

Engineers Believe Lieut. R. L. Maughan's Great Speed Was Even Surpassed by His "Flight Without Wings"

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Aeronautical engineers and army and navy experts at Selfridge field were speculating today as to what might be the next unheard-of aerial feat. They came here a week ago prepared for surprises but none had expected to see a human being plunge through space at nearly 400 feet a second, nor had they expected to see an airplane flown virtually without the aid of wings.

This was the performance yesterday of Lieut. R. L. Maughan of the United States Army, who on Saturday, won the Pulitzer prize classic. Flying a Curtiss army biplane, with which he was victorious Saturday, Lieut. Maughan yesterday traveled one kilometer at the rate of 248.5 miles an hour, surpassing by more than 32 miles the previous official record and making the distance 23 miles an hour faster than any unrecognized mark previously recorded.

The record-breaking flight was part of the Government tests of a score of new type planes built for the national air races. Lieut. Maughan's feat, it was said, would virtually decide the type of plane the army will select to develop as the standard for the pursuit group.

The pilot's great speed was even surpassed, in the opinion of some of the engineers, by his "flight without wings." During the Pulitzer race Lieut. Maughan's pylon work startled many of the pilots on the field. He would tilt his machine on one side for a considerable distance, then complete the 120 degree turns upside down. This aroused speculation as to the distance a machine might be flown on its side, a position in which the planes had little or nothing to do with keeping it in the air.

Lieutenant Maughan believed that a flight across Selfridge field, a distance of about a mile, and that under certain conditions a plane might be flown in that position for a much greater distance than usually is required in making turns. It appeared that the speed of the powerful motor was sufficient to pull the machine through the air and at the same time hold it aloft. The feat undoubtedly will have an important bearing on future wing design, it was said.

So surprised were the pilots and aero officials who witnessed Maughan's flights, that doubters appeared, and even Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant head of the army air service, wanted to satisfy himself that the performance was not aided by some unobserved feature of design. General Mitchell took the speedy craft into the air and returned with the announcement that no "trick flying" had figured in the flights, which were electrically timed by army officers from McCook field.

The performance convinced service observers, they declared, that development of aircraft was still far from its peak, and that there was virtually no limit to the speed that might be attained. The Government tests are to be continued for several days.

## Hawaiian Swimmers Make World Records

Warren Kealoha Batters the 50-Yard Backstroke Record

HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—Warren Kealoha broke the world's record for the 150-yard backstroke here last night at the Hui Maikai Club's swimming trials. He swam the event in 1m. 46.1-5s. The former record was 1m. 47s.

Marlene Wehselau of the Outrigger Club swam the 220-yard free style in 2m. 50s, thus bettering the world record of 2m. 51.2-5s.

Little Bowmer defeated Pauline Hoefft of New Zealand and Wehselau defeated Gwilda Shand of New Zealand in the first and second heat, respectively, of the trials for 50 yards.

**BOSTON SCRIBE GOLF MEET**  
Members of the Boston Newspapermen's Golf Association held their fourth tournament of the season at Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield, yesterday, with all the success that has marked the body's meets in the past. A large number turned out on the links and all from Class A to the ingenious novices putted and cried "fore" to their fill. A. M. Hoxie, Post, was low gross with a 74. In Class A J. S. Hutchinson, Post, took first net with 96-24-72; J. R. Stuart, The Christian Science Monitor, second with 88-16-72; E. P. Cunningham, Herald, third, 15-74; W. E. Soule, Globe, fourth, 101-26-74. R. M. Garland, Herald, won the Class B gross with 97, the nets going to C. E. Young, Post; G. H. Lannen, Post; C. S. Roberts, Herald, fourth, 129; L. L. Winslow, Globe, was next with 133; H. W. Poor, Globe, third with 135. The booby prize was annexed by H. L. Baldwin, Post, with a fine 159.

**KRUG SENT TO LOS ANGELES**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Chicago Nationals have released Martin Krug, third baseman, to Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League. He came here from Seattle in the spring, and is the first player to be cut from the Cubs' roster.

**CAULKINS HEADS FRESHMEN**  
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—D. P. Caulkins, Detroit, has been named captain of the Princeton freshman football team, it was announced tonight. Caulkins, at quarter, starred in the freshman game against Mercersburg last Saturday.

## HARVARD TO TRY SWIMMING AGAIN

Athletic Association Will Help Start This Minor Sport Again

Prospects of intercollegiate swimming becoming a regular minor sport at Harvard University are today considered very bright by the undergraduates of that university as W. J. Bingham '16, head track coach and assistant graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, has signified the willingness of the athletic association to furnish a coach and the expenses of meets and pool. With Mr. Bingham lending his assistance to this sport, it should soon jump into popular favor, as he has had wonderful success in building up track and field athletics at Harvard during the past two or three years and knows how to interest the undergraduates.

Harvard has never ranked high in swimming on account of not having an adequate pool for practice and the holding of meets. While Yale and Princeton have been developing strong teams, the Crimson has done little or nothing. It was about two years ago that the Crimson had its last varsity team; but as there are a few fine swimmers in the university at the present time, Harvard should be able to get together a fairly strong team this winter with prospects of soon having a squad able to hold its own with the other members of the "Big Three."

Much of the success of the Harvard swimmers will depend on the securing of a good coach. There are a number of Harvard men who were successful in school and college circles, and among these is A. D. Sutherland, who formerly coached the Phillips Andover Academy swimming teams with marked success. Last year he also coached the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimmers, and the last year Harvard had a swimming team he worked with the Crimson coached a part of the time. He also assisted the Yale swimmers during a part of the season of 1920-21. Last summer he resigned his position at Andover.

The Huntington Y. M. C. A. pool has been offered to the Harvard swimmers for training purposes, and it is understood that the Crimson candidates will have it three periods a week, probably on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. It is one of the best pools in New England, and fairly accessible to Harvard.

All those who wish to join a varsity team have been requested to sign up for the sport today. After the signatures have been procured they will have to be submitted to the Student Council and the Minor Sport Council for their approval.

Harvard should have a strong 150-pound eight on the water next spring if the number of candidates who came out to the rowing assembly which was held in the Varsity Club last night can be taken as a criterion. Dr. R. H. Howe '21, director of rowing at Harvard, and William Haines, coach, addressed the 70 men who attended the meeting and outlined the work. Tomorrow the six 150-pound upper-class crews will hold a race on the Charles River, and it will be largely on the showing made by these eight that Coach Haines will base his selection for the definite 150-pound crews. All men who are interested in single sculling are to meet at the Varsity Club this evening. Dr. Howe and E. A. Wachter Jr., varsity basketball coach who is also coaching the scullers, will address the men and try to interest more students in this form of rowing.

Coaches for the various freshman dormitory crews have been appointed and took charge of their respective crews yesterday afternoon. Wendell Davis '21, former varsity captain and bow, is handling the Gore Hall crews; D. B. Hull '20 is coaching Standish and V. M. Upton '19, is handling the Smith Hall eight. Upton was a member of the University of Washington varsity eight two years ago. L. J. Moore '20, formerly with the Duluth Boat Club, is assisting in coaching the freshmen.

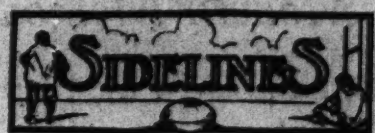
Coach R. T. Fisher starts in today preparing his varsity football team for the Centre game of next Saturday. All of his first string players are now in the line and he expects to start the strongest possible team next Saturday. Teams A, B, and C all had long signal drills yesterday afternoon. There was no scrimmaging for team A, but teams B and C had plenty of it. All of the kickers were given a good workout by E. W. Mahan '15. It is expected that the varsity will start Saturday with the following lineup, which was the way it took the field for signal practice yesterday: R. W. Fitts '23 and J. M. Hartley Jr. '23, ends; C. A. C. Eastman '23 and H. T. Dunker '23, tackles; H. S. Grew Jr. '24 and C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24, guards; H. W. Clark '23, center; C. A. C. Buell '23, quarterback; George Owen Jr. '23 and E. L. Gehrke '24, halfbacks; P. F. Coburn '23, fullback.

Two men were dropped from the first to the second squad yesterday. P. E. Wilson '23, end, and J. M. Green '25, quarterback, were the men demoted. But it is generally expected that they will be back with the first squad before the season is over. P. D. Houghton '23, former head coach, was at the practice, but did not do any active coaching.

**HAGEN AND STRILEY PAIR**  
WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 16.—W. C. Hagen, British open golf champion, is to appear here the 30th in an exhibition match with Larry Striley, local professional, opposing with J. P. Guilford, former amateur champion, and Ralph Rook. Hagen substituted for Eugene Sarazen, who was unable to appear. His coming is a part of a celebration of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the local Country Club.

**NO SEATS LEFT FOR PUBLIC**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Further applications for tickets for the Princeton-Chicago football game here Oct. 28 will not be considered. It was announced today. The University of Chicago football ticket office has been swamped with orders and no seats are left to offer at public sale.

**CHICAGO TEAMS ENTER**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Three polo teams from this vicinity are to compete in the Mississippi championship tournament at Grenada, Oct. 23 to 27. It is announced here. The teams are Grasmere Farms, winners of the mid-west tournament, Onwata Country Club, and the Lake Forest Indians. They have shipped their horses south.



CENTRE and Alabama Polytechnic Institute are leading the southern colleges in the matter of scoring for the first month of the season. Each has played four games and scored 155 points. This is an average of 38 1/2 points to the game. University of Georgia comes next with 130 points for four games.

L. C. Parkin '25 has proved himself to be a worthy successor to A. A. Devine as quarterback for the Iowa eleven. If he plays all of his games in the same style as he played against Yale, he will come very close to being the best quarterback of the west.

Vanderbilt must have given Michigan a big surprise Saturday when the Commodores held the Wolverines to a scoreless tie. Michigan got as far as Vanderbilt's one-yard line, but could not push the ball over.

Harvard should find Florida an easy opponent when the southern team visits the Stadium this fall. Scoring only 19 points would not seem to indicate very much strength with which to meet the Crimson forwards.

When the Iowa eleven visited the Yale Bowl Saturday it was the first time in history that a college team from west of the Mississippi had played a member of the "Big Three." It was also the first time in history that a Yale team had lost to a western eleven.

Illinois must have received one of the greatest surprises ever handed out to a Western Conference eleven when it lost to the Butler College team Saturday. Butler is coached by H. O. Page, one of the greatest all-around athletes ever turned out at the University of Chicago.

Lafayette showed that its victory over University of Pittsburgh was well deserved by rolling up a score of 62 to 0 against Muhlenberg Saturday. Yale has now joined the big eleven that have been scored on this fall.

Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, and Tufts are the only colleges of note left in the east with clean slates.

A. C. McMillin, the famous captain of the Centre College eleven, has three full eleven out for practice at Centenary College, Shreveport, La. He is being assisted in coaching by Eddie Armstrong who captained Centre last fall.

It looks as if Phillips Exeter Academy were going to have one of its very best eleven this fall. Defeating the Yale freshmen 26 to 0 in a very good showing for a season in the season.

There are two former star Harvard football players who must have taken heart from their victory in Saturday's Harvard Freshman-Phillips Andover Academy game. They are W. H. Lewis, the famous center of the early '20s and T. Reid, former star fullback, baseball catcher and captain, and football coach. W. H. Lewis Jr., played the entire game at center for the freshmen, while W. T. Reid Jr. was at fullback.

Recent intercollegiate games in general, and the Iowa-Yale contest in particular, have illustrated the value of the sharp, side-thrusting charge of western linemen as compared to the lifting tactics of the eastern defense. Linemen try to get the jump on opponents in the forward wall and let the ball carrier through on the instant. Rather than having his defense opponents are thrown off their feet.

In the Northwestern game last week-end, Chicago, which won 15 to 7, revealed power among its substitutes. Especially was this apparent in the lifting tactics of the defense. Byler '25, a surprising disclosure. Maroon followers wondered why he has not been used before. Perhaps it was because he was not needed.

Endurance from Evanston brought Northwestern's showing against Chicago. The battle brought out a lot of good and bad football on both sides, due to the aggressive nature of the warriors. Coach G. F. Thielthwaite's warriors. If Purple followers were satisfied then it was a thoroughly satisfactory set-to, for all Maroon supporters.

**STUDENTS WANT TO RESTORE WRESTLING**  
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Students at West Virginia University are determined to have wrestling restored to the program of athletics, even though they may have to pay the expenses.

About six weeks ago the university board of control eliminated the mat sport on the ground that it was not self-supporting.

A bond for \$5000 subscribed to by 500 students was filed today with university authorities to guarantee the payment of any deficit.

President J. S. Lakin said he thought the bond would remove "the only official objection" to restoration of grappling matches.

## Best of Links Pros Leaving Club Fold

Sarazen Joins Exhibitionists—Benefit to Game in Trend

Eugene Sarazen, professional golfer, who this year won the United States open championship, has resigned his position with the Highland Golf Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., and undoubtedly is to join the ranks of unattached players (exhibitionists) in accordance with the growing practice of leaders in the game.

Up to a few years ago a pro, whether he was the best in the land or merely a mediocre player, had his home club at which he conducted a golf shop and gave lessons to members, but now that golf interest has become great enough to warrant a top-notch to spend much time playing exhibitions and professional competitions with substantial prizes have become so numerous, the best men find a bigger field outside of a regular club. Thus the touring golfer, such as W. C. Hagen, who gave up club affiliations some time ago, is coming to be more and more common.

J. H. Kirkwood of Australia has severed club ties, and several star English golfers have seen fit to become practically free lances during the last couple of years. All in all, it appears as if this condition was due to become more and more prevalent in the future, and the important part of it is that there is something bigger in the movement than the swelled profits falling to the exhibitionists lot by the new order. Golf as a game ought to profit, because of the stimulation of interest given by increased public showing of the links art.

When a beginner, for instance, sees only his own play and that of average performers, his enthusiasm will not reach the point which it will arrive at if he sees the best exponents of golf in action. And the more advanced player will profit by being given a high standard to strive for, after watching the best pros scoring in part. It helps any sport, in other words, to be put before the public in its best form often, and golf is sure to gain players and the respect of non-players greatly through the increase in exhibitions.

Golf is not the most interesting game in the world to watch, per se, but the watching does make for more enthusiasm and more skill—this is the point. Therefore, it appears as if golf clubs would do well to stage exhibitions often, not for the sake of giving bread to unattached professionals, but for the sake of golfers. Of course, the club must not go for it, for it is vital that there be good instructors in this game as well as in any other, and that there be skilled clubmakers actually at the links to serve members at all times. The new trend which Sarazen has followed is merely for a few; but it is to be encouraged as a benefit rather than, as some would say, to be deplored as a sign of commercialism.

## CROSS-COUNTRY AT WASHINGTON

G. L. Rider Starts Second Season With 12 Picked Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16 (Special).—Washington University's cross-country candidates have been weeded out until a squad of 12 remains. From this number, Coach W. H. Summers will choose the varsity team, which will compete in Missouri Valley Conference meets.

This is the second season for cross-country running at this university. The sport was initiated last year by G. L. Rider, athletic director, and has proved popular with the local students. Up to now, however, the school did not do anything except to run the season, but the interest created in the sport has brought out a larger number of athletes.

Only two veterans remain from last year's squad. J. O. Ralls '23, and Byron Tremblett '23 bear this honor. The rest comprise men who have just started. The number of freshmen from last year is a number of the squad consists of S. T. Capps '23, Merrill Schwartz '25, K. G. Little-dale '24, W. P. Carleton '24; Herbert Querman '24, S. A. Callum '25, C. H. Mueller '23, H. C. Miller '23, Ira Williams '25, and W. J. Hedley '25, and the two veterans.

Coach Summers expects to have his varsity five named within the next few days. Judging from the performance of his candidates, it is likely the first five will consist of Capps, Tremblett, Schwartz, Querman, and Ralls. Miller is expected to be the sixth man on the varsity team.

This five should give a good account of itself in all competitive meets. Tremblett, Capps and Schwartz are long distance men, the former two having competed with the varsity two-mile team, while Schwartz was the individual long distance star of the freshmen track team last season.

Ralls has had previous experience, while Querman has shown promise of developing into a star during the practice runs. All competitive and valley meets will be at 5-mile distances.

The schedule includes three competitive meets, while the local college will be host to the other members of the Missouri Valley Conference in the annual meet at Washington was a recognition event to Washington was a recognition of progress made by the Red and Green in the college's first year of activity and also to create further interest in the sport with the local student body.

On Oct. 21, Drake University will meet the Red and Green at St. Louis, while on Nov. 4 the Red and Green will go to Grinnell, Ia., to meet Grinnell College. The Missouri Valley meet will be held here on Nov. 11, while the local colleges journey to Columbia to meet the University of Missouri in a dual event on Nov. 18. The cross-country and football teams of the two colleges will compete on that date.



## ATHLETICS

ELI FRESHMEN IN  
FOR HARD SEASON

Will Meet the Strong University  
School of Cleveland Eleven at  
New Haven Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (Special)—The Yale University freshman football team will meet the strong University School of Cleveland eleven Saturday, here, in its third game of the 1922 season. The addition of the University School game on the Eli schedule makes it one of the hardest in years for a first-year team, as the University School turns out some of the best preparatory eleven in the United States.

Last Saturday the Eli freshmen met Phillips Exeter Academy and lost by a 26-to-0 score on home territory. The Saturday before the freshmen opened the season against Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, and won, 13 to 0. All of the 32 men that made that trip got into the game, as the coaches were anxious to try out the squad.

On Oct. 28 the Yale freshmen will face Exeter's rival—the Phillips Andover Academy at Andover. The following week the first game in the championship series will be played against the Princeton University freshman team here. The strong Suffolk Academy eleven will come a week later to Yale Field. Then comes the final battle of the season when the new Yale men will get their first chance at the Harvard freshmen eleven at Boston on Nov. 18.

After several strenuous weeks of work the team is fast rounding into shape under the direction of C. S. Osborn '15, the new head coach, for the hard work ahead. Nearly 150 first-year students answered to roll call on the first day of practice and two-thirds of this number still remain. From this vast array of talent from preparatory schools throughout the country the Yale coaches have the problem of developing 11 men who will repeat the feat accomplished by the two preceding classes, that is, a championship freshman team. Andover, Exeter, Worcester, St. Paul's, Taft, Hotchkiss, Hill, Mercersburg, Lawrenceville, Choate and St. Mark's, both lighter and heavier, are the main contenders for the different positions from the 30 or more preparatory schools.

Coach Osborn has a staff of capable aides to help instruct the green material in the fundamentals so as to make it available for Yale varsity during the next three years. N. T. Guernsey '21, the Yale varsity regular guard on the Eli varsity two years, is in complete charge of the centers, guards and tackles. Barclay Robinson '19 is instructor of the wings and D. G. Saunders '21 is coaching the backs. These coaches with the help of Coach T. D. Jones, excellent varsity staff, from time to time should be able to give the wealth of fine material on hand the best opportunity to develop.

Although all branches of a team will be stressed, particular emphasis will be laid on the development of line material as the Yale varsity will lose several first string linemen this college year by graduation. Guards and tackles will be most in demand next season and it will be up to Line Coach Guernsey to unearth these men from the talent he has to work with. The class of 1926 has some big men fighting it out for line positions so the problem of weight should cause no concern.

At the pivot position several men are having a merry battle for a position on the first team. M. W. Stevens, who weighs 225 pounds and hails from Albany Academy, started the Hotchkiss game, but A. F. Greer and H. C. Freeman, both from lighter men, were given a chance. C. D. Lane and H. H. Porter, the latter who has been recently shifted from the tackle position, are also to be heard from at center before the season is over.

With W. H. Marting, formerly of Exeter, H. N. Welting, Andover, E. C. Lupton, Mercersburg; H. T. Kienbury, Groton star, and W. S. Wallace, all of whom weigh well over the 190-pound mark, the guard position looks secure. Marting tips the scales at 216. The loss of J. E. Graf, who played at East High School in Milwaukee will be felt as he handles his 259 pounds of weight in an excellent manner. He is ineligible, due to scholastic difficulties. J. W. Upson, weight 260, the heaviest man on the squad, will be out for the season. Both these last two men mentioned are 6 ft. 3 in. in height, making a pair of about equal size.

The tackles who are giving the best account of themselves thus far are Bingham, W. S. Stewart, M. G. Field and D. A. Burt, all of whom have shown about the same to date. The first two mentioned started the opening game, while the latter pair substituted for them. A. N. Into '21S, All-American tackle, who also coaches on the varsity staff, has been helping instruct these men.

Coach Robinson has five good ends so far, with a number of likely men who should develop. W. E. Martin, former Mercersburg star, and S. W. Osborne were the wingmen to start the Hotchkiss game and both showed up well. F. A. Potts and W. G. Curran are two fine substitutes for these men at end. B. Butterworth, Andover, whose father was one of Yale's greatest halfbacks, is also doing well. He has a brother, also an end, who plays on the regular Yale second team.

In the backfield Coach Saunders has nearly a dozen men who give promise of becoming stars. W. C. Riley seems to have the advantage at quarterback with N. B. Durfee a close second. Other backs who will bear the brunt of the opposing attack this year are: W. Holbaird '21, who scintillated at Hill School; Daniel Allen, E. P. Cottle, L. Welnecke, J. W. Smith, all four of Andover; M. N. Stabek and C. D. McCoy. Welnecke will in all probability play at quarterback for the remainder of the year. Holbaird, Allen, Cottle and Riley are the best kicking department at this time. The former is good in particular as well as being a fine passer.

All in all things look good for the

Yale freshmen this year, and they should come through in fine style. With a hard season ahead it remains to be seen what Yale's largest freshman class can produce in the way of a football team. The policy of the coaches will be to teach these men the fundamentals in all departments of the game so that next year they may be turned over to the varsity with at least a sound basis for the harder training to follow. The showing of the Eli first year men this season will give an idea of Yale's football future, and although it is early for an optimistic outlook and championship team things are far from dark at the New Haven institution.

MINNESOTA HAS A  
FIGHTING ELEVEN

Coach Spaulding Is Developing  
a Good Football Team From  
Green Material

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14 (Special)—With football prospects at the University of Minnesota such that for almost the first time in its history the opening of the college found no one on the campus who would predict a good season. W. H. Spaulding, the new coach, has shuffled out of a mass of 75 green candidates a team of very respectable and hopeful appearances for the Intercollegiate Conference race.

The annual pilgrimage of North Dakota to Minnesota this year brought signs of forebodings, the usual Gopher victory seeming unlikely. But, following the game, which was Minnesota's by a more comfortable margin than last year's contest, local followers discovered that they had a team which, though very inexperienced, could fight as hard as any the college has known for a long time. Victory in this tilt has always been considered a barometer of Minnesota's Conference chances for the year.

Coming from West State Normal, Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had been coach for 15 years, and from Washburn College where he received his earlier training and captained his team, Coach Spaulding has brought to the Gopher rookies his doctrine of hustle which has seemed to be the only successful method of bringing the squad into anything that resembled "Big Ten" form.

He had as a nucleus only two of last year's performers. But, fortunately, these are both strong players who can be depended upon to hold together the Gopher defense through many future games. One is Capt. O. S. Aas '23, center and one of the mainstays of the 1921 team. The other regular is E. T. Martineau '24, halfback, a fast man and an accurate distance punter and passer.

The balance of the team, which is on the average fairly light, is made up almost entirely of men who, three weeks ago, to quote Spaulding, "did not even know the fundamentals of the game." With this material the coach has developed an aggregation possessing a generally strong offensive, a varied line-smash, pass and kicking attack, and above all a splendid morale. Scholastic difficulties have not affected any of the candidates.

End play of the Gophers is the troublesome front right now. "Give me two good ends and half the battle is won," says Spaulding. Raymond Eklund '24 and O. Schjoll '24 have been filling the end positions thus far in practice and against North Dakota, and look like fixtures unless one or two of the half dozen other green candidates for the position show a sudden flash of promise. In Eklund Minnesota has the first real dropkicker it has had in years. He is fast rounding into shape as a defensive man. Schjoll never played on a college team, but is fast and willing, if nothing else.

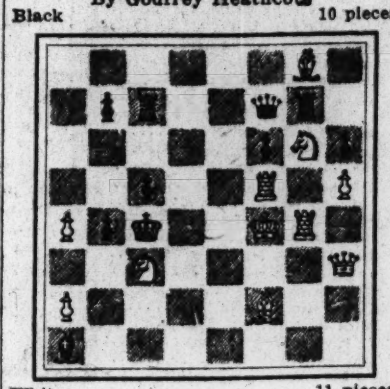
In the new "atmosphere" and new style of Gopher football seen this year Minnesota has witnessed a system of carefully concerted individualized training by a coach who believes in teaching each man a specialty and developing each position by a hypothetical system of training, which he calls "generalship drill." The men are taught to think quickly in emergencies, and learn football from the ground up, with emphasis placed on following the "To accomplish these things Spaulding has surrounded himself with a coaching staff large and able enough to give every man on the varsity who requires it the undivided attention of one coach. These assistants include Paul Louden, formerly of Dartmouth; T. N. Metcalf, Oberlin; Len Frank, veteran Gopher track man; A. C. Cottle, one of the greatest of the football stars; and C. Long and H. C. Hanson, both former Minnesota stars.

The best line plunger on the team is L. W. Peterson '24, halfback, a powerful man with a peculiar and effective style of running. In Theodore Cox '25 and H. H. MacDonald '25 Minnesota has two promising though undeveloped tackles, the former being considered the fastest man in the line. George Abramson '25 is another fast, stocky lineman who has been used at guard and tackle. Other guard candidates that should be seen in games this season are G. A. Larkin '24, C. J. Galt '24 and W. H. McCarty '25.

In addition to Martineau and Peterson the team has good halfback material in R. E. Hultkrans '25, former track star, and about the fastest man on the team, and also L. S. Mitchell '23 and J. F. Furst '24. The quarterback position is well filled with F. H. Grose '24 and G. B. Myrum '24, running neck and neck in competition for the position. Both need a little more experience to round into shape. Myrum perhaps has the advantage with his drop and place kicking ability and his occasional brilliant flashes of open field work. The fullback position is also well taken care of with O. C. McCreary '23, who looks like the regular, the best runner in the backfield, and Peterson and Hultkrans also available.

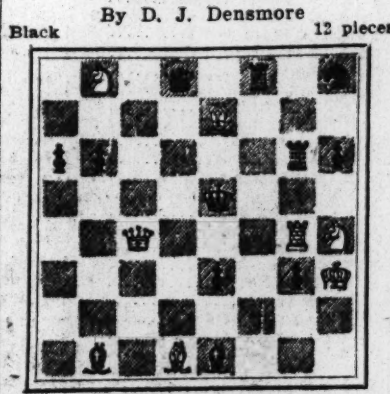
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 409  
By Godfrey Heathcote



White. Mate in two. 11 pieces

PROBLEM NO. 410  
By D. J. Denmore



White. Mate in three. 7 pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 407. 1. B-B5 2. R-K7 3. P-K7 4. Kt-K7 5. Kt-K7 6. Kt-K7 7. Kt-K7 8. Kt-K7 9. Kt-K7 10. Kt-K7 11. Kt-K7 12. Kt-K7 13. Kt-K7 14. Kt-K7 15. Kt-K7 16. Kt-K7 17. Kt-K7 18. Kt-K7 19. Kt-K7 20. Kt-K7 21. Kt-K7 22. Kt-K7 23. Kt-K7 24. Kt-K7 25. Kt-K7 26. Kt-K7 27. Kt-K7 28. Kt-K7 29. Kt-K7 30. Kt-K7 31. Kt-K7 32. Kt-K7 33. Kt-K7 34. Kt-K7 35. Kt-K7 36. Kt-K7 37. Kt-K7 38. Kt-K7 39. Kt-K7 40. Kt-K7 41. Kt-K7 42. Kt-K7 43. Kt-K7 44. Kt-K7 45. Kt-K7 46. Kt-K7 47. Kt-K7 48. Kt-K7 49. Kt-K7 50. Kt-K7 51. Kt-K7 52. Kt-K7 53. Kt-K7 54. Kt-K7 55. Kt-K7 56. Kt-K7 57. Kt-K7 58. Kt-K7 59. Kt-K7 60. Kt-K7 61. Kt-K7 62. Kt-K7 63. Kt-K7 64. Kt-K7 65. Kt-K7 66. Kt-K7 67. Kt-K7 68. Kt-K7 69. Kt-K7 70. Kt-K7 71. Kt-K7 72. Kt-K7 73. Kt-K7 74. Kt-K7 75. Kt-K7 76. Kt-K7 77. Kt-K7 78. Kt-K7 79. Kt-K7 80. Kt-K7 81. Kt-K7 82. Kt-K7 83. Kt-K7 84. Kt-K7 85. Kt-K7 86. Kt-K7 87. Kt-K7 88. Kt-K7 89. Kt-K7 90. Kt-K7 91. Kt-K7 92. Kt-K7 93. Kt-K7 94. Kt-K7 95. Kt-K7 96. Kt-K7 97. Kt-K7 98. Kt-K7 99. Kt-K7 100. 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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

## BUOYANCY OF NEW YORK STOCKS

## MEXICAN OILS

## THE FEATURE

## New High Prices Established in Early Trading on Stock Exchange

Continuation of yesterday's irregular price movements took place at the opening of today's New York stock market, the chief feature of which was the marked buoyancy of Mexican oils.

Mexican Petroleum opened at 210, up 4 points, and jumped to 214, a new high record, on the next three sales. The Pan-American issues also established new peak prices at gains of 2 to 4 points, buying being based on reports of a possible increase in the cash dividend and declaration of a stock dividend followed by an offer of exchange for Mexican Petroleum, approximately 75 per cent of the stock of which is owned by the Pan-American Company.

Renewed buying power appeared in the rail group, Louisville & Nashville establishing a new high on a gain of 1 1/2 points, Union Pacific moving up 1 point and a number of others recording large fractional advances.

Top prices for the year also were established by Atlas Powder, Manhattan Shirt and Wells-Fargo Express. U. S. Steel was reactionary, dropping a point, and weakness also was noted in Atlantic Coast Line, Kresge, American Locomotive, Continental Can and Chandler.

## Rise Follows Selling

Heavy selling of the United States Steel, Baldwin, Studebaker, and American and Continental Can shares caused further irregularity during the first hour, but when these offerings had been disposed of the whole market moved forward.

Coppers were unusually active and strong, apparently in response to the favorable semi-annual earnings statement of the American Smelting Company. A broader inquiry also was noted for food and public utility issues.

Railroad shares quieted down for a time, but started upward again in response to a brisk demand for New York Central, which touched 100 1/2, a new high for the year, buying of this stock being attributed to reports of additional financing through a new 7 per cent issue.

Speculative buyers continued to favor the Mexican oils, Mexican Petroleum advancing to 215 1/2. National Biscuit and Postum Cereal were the favorite specialties, each establishing a new top price.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

## Stocks Advance Further

Expanding dealings were attended by a considerably higher range of prices in the early afternoon, with many high-priced shares making sensational advances. Mexican Petroleum climbed to 218 1/2, while Atlas Powder was up 9 1/2. National Biscuit, Associated Oil 6 1/2, and Brooklyn Edison 5 points.

Low-priced domestic oils were bought freely, especially Barnsdall, A. and Producers and Refiners. Pronounced strength was also manifested by the shippings, New York Air Brake, American Metal, U. S. Food Products, Electric Storage Battery, General Electric and Southern Railway preferred. Isolated points of weakness were shown, Fisher Body losing 6 points, American Express 4 1/2, Pierce Oil preferred 3, Corn Products 2 and Brooklyn Transit and Pressed Steel Car 1 1/2 each.

## Bond Prices Mixed

Selling of the old Liberty bonds to provide funds for the purchase of the new long term government securities continued to have a depressing effect on the old issues in today's early bond dealings.

Liberty 3 1/2s dropped 24 cents on \$100 and losses of 14 to 24 took place in the 4 1/2 series. Victory bonds also yielded slightly.

The new 4 1/2 per cent issue, which was admitted to trading on the exchange today, opened at par and later advanced to 100.06.

Foreign loans were more active at rising prices. Cuba Republic 5s of 1949 advanced 2 1/2 points to the 4 1/2s, while substantial fractional advances were recorded by Japanese 4s and Danish Municipal 8s, Series B.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

High	Low	Last
Bargad Silver	10	10
Boston Ely	75	74
Boston Montana	12	11
Crystall Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2
Denbigh	65	64
Eureka	28	27
First National Copper	51	50
Gadaden Copper	85	85
Gold Road	36	35
Imperial Cons	102	102
Iron Cap	64	64
Mutual	17	17
New Rilla Min	14	14
Seven Metals	15	15
So States Cons	15	15
Shea	92	92
Steel, family	14.50	14.50
Verde Mines	38	38

## Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Oct. 17	Sept. 17	Oct. 18
Wheat, No. 1 spring	\$1.38	\$1.40
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.35	1.37
Corn, No. 2 yellow	81	81
Oats, No. 2 white	57 1/2	58 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.20	1.20
Lard, prime	11.90	11.90
Pork, mess	26.50	26.50
Beef, family	24.50	24.50
Sugar, gran	6.80	6.80
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	32.14	32.14
Silver	67 1/2	67 1/2
Lead	23.50	23.50
Tin	23.50	23.50
Copper	40.00	40.00
Rubber, rib am. shts.	20	20
Cotton, Mid Uplands	21.50	21.50
Steel, family	14.50	14.50
Print cloth	7	7
Zinc	2.15	2.15

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## THE FEATURE

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BETTER MARKET  
POSITION OF NEW  
HAVEN ISSUES

Restoration of Surplus Earnings  
Depends Upon Various  
Factors

A railroad like the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which was able in the first eight months of 1922 to climb out of the pit of financially impaired roads, seems to offer security holders hope of a better market position for their holdings in the near future. Improvement in net operating revenue over the first eight months of 1921 was slightly under \$13,000,000.

Before the financial effects of rail and coal strikes were evident, estimates were that New Haven would end 1922 with little or no deficit, but the deficit after charges is now placed at around \$3,000,000. The total deficit for 1921 was about \$14,000,000. Restoration of surplus earnings depends upon many factors, important among which is operating efficiency.

In 1921 the New Haven carried 1,891,343 passengers one mile, an increase of 27.71 per cent over 1915, a normal year, with reduction under 1915 of 6.79 per cent in passenger train miles. Tons of freight carried one mile in 1921, 2,733,975,888, an increase of 10.20 per cent over 1915, were handled with a reduction under 1915 of 21.15 per cent in freight train miles and 22.90 per cent in freight switching miles. Increases in both passenger and freight traffic were handled with a reduction of 22.23 per cent in employee hours in the transportation department.

With operations in 1923 approaching figures such as these, bondholders would undoubtedly see the earning power of the property behind their holdings increase substantially. By the first of the year it seems reasonable to suppose that the road will have recovered from strike effects.

Wages are now on a somewhat reduced scale. New England's diversified industries are gradually recovering, must have coal and raw materials and deliver their finished products.

**Old Mortgage Bonds**  
Market values of the old underlying mortgages of the New Haven do not seem to have recovered much in so far as they followed the general course of bond prices. Rail issues total only about \$50,000,000.

These are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, although seldom traded in. Harlem River & Port Chester 4s of 1914 is the largest issue at \$5,000,000. In 1920, the security was 72½; in January, 1922, they sold at 75; last sale and high for year was 81 1-3. Other issues change hands from time to time over the counter.

Underlying traction bonds which became obligations of New Haven through merger total only \$4,953,000 consisting, for the most part, of small issues closely held and rarely in the market. Holders of either of these groups have little to worry over since earnings are ample to cover charges totaling about \$2,500,000 and mortgages represent liens on important properties.

**First and Refunding Mortgage**  
The New Haven first and refunding mortgage, executed in 1920, provides for the refunding of outstanding obligations at maturity. The security consists principally of a first lien on 422.42 miles of line. It is a second lien on \$16,442 miles, covered for the most part by \$50,000,000 underlying bonds, besides being collateralized by deposit of \$51,806,237 par value of securities, and a third lien on docks, wharves, and other property at South Boston.

About \$90,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds are outstanding and held by the Government to secure loans. Total issuance under the mortgage is limited to the amount which, together with all other outstanding bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness shall not exceed twice the amount of capital stock outstanding, together with premiums thereon. This would limit further issuance at present to about \$50,000,000.

**Debt Issue**  
The best known and most active are the various rail debentures, most of which are secured under the first and refunding mortgage. The following table shows debentures outstanding, with high and low prices for 1920, 1921, and 1922:

	1920	1921	1922
\$5,000,000 non-cv 4s 47 63 45 46 37			
5,000,000 cv 4s 47 63 45 46 37			
10,000,000 cv 4s 54 55 38 44 34 1/2			
15,000,000 cv 4s 55 60 40 45 38 1/2			
15,000,000 cv 4s 55 60 41 49 38 1/2			
9,765,450 cv 3 1/2s 53 57 37 42 35			
39,029,000 cv 6 1/2s 48 53 37 42 35			
124,823,946 cv 7 1/2s 94 97 77 77 1/2			
*10,404,000 deb 4s 57 57 31 32 29			

\*Listed on the New York Curb Exchange, representing the extended European debenture 4s, both dollar and franc issues. Before extension plans were declared operative, the 7 per cent bonds were dealt in on a "when issued" basis; price then and now represents percentage of \$100 principal. The price rose as a result of speculative buying to as high as 94, or \$846 per bond. The current price is now around 85.

This issue took the place of a like amount of Providence Securities debenture 4s of 1917, \$254,000 of which are still outstanding and price of which generally parallel the New Haven 4s of 1917. These two issues are now the only sizeable New Haven obligations not secured under the first and refunding mortgage.

**Consolidated Railway**  
In addition New Haven through merger became obligor of debenture issues of the Consolidated Railway Company, which controlled street railway properties. They are very inactive. Specifications with last sale recorded on New York Stock Exchange follow:

\$963,450 Cons Ry deb 4s 30 Oct 18 50	
4,255,000 do 30 Oct 22 52	
2,309,000 do 30 Oct 22 52	
1,340,000 do 30 Oct 22 52	
2,011,000 do 30 Oct 22 52	

The bonds are secured under the

first and refunding mortgage but only so long as they are not secured by direct mortgage on street railway property.

Re-establishment of New Haven earnings on a basis which would show a substantial surplus over charges would enable it to go into the market to refund maturing obligations and obtain necessary new capital.

Large refunding will not be necessary until 1925 when \$24,800,000 of 7s fall due and then not until 1930 when about \$60,000,000 of the Government loans mature.

FRENCH POWER  
WORK EXPANDS

Interest in Hydroelectric Gaining  
—May Cut Coal Needs

A rapidly growing interest in the development of hydroelectric power is noticeable, says the United States Vice-Consul at Lyons, France, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. In France public sentiment is strong for the utilization of water power to overcome the dependence upon foreign imports of coal. The extent of this interest is shown by the fact that in 1913 only 930,000 horsepower was generated by water, while in 1921 the total of 2,100,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy was being produced.

Important individual projects mentioned include the Rhone development, which has the navigation and irrigation phases as well as its power feature; the project for harnessing the hydroelectric forces of the River Dordogne, involving seven generating plants and the world's largest dam at Chambon, and other miscellaneous projects such as those of the rivers Oussau and Aspe.

The use of hydroelectric power in connection with the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries of the Isere Department is important where production of such ferro-alloys as ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-uranium, and spiegel give promise to large development. It is expected that the ferro-alloy output of France will be largely accomplished by electric furnaces within a few years.

Of a total of 2,100,000 horsepower of electrical energy at present in use, 650,000 horsepower for lighting, heating and minor motor force, 1,300,000 horsepower for industrial use, 50,000 for agricultural and other miscellaneous uses.

French industries are being educated to the substitution of electricity for steam power whenever electrical energy can be made available, and although the market in France for American machinery and equipment is hampered at present by the depreciation of French exchange, a much greater demand for American goods of this nature will most certainly accompany the return to normal conditions.

CANADA'S FOREIGN  
TRADE RECOVERY  
HELPS EXCHANGE

On Sept. 27, 1922, Canadian exchange reached par. A fractional premium has since appeared. In the first 18 months after the war Montreal dollars at New York dropped to not much above 80 cents.

Much of the recovery can be traced to the highly satisfactory Canadian foreign trade. Although they have not done so, in banking and other export quarters for some time it has been expected that Canadian exports to the United Kingdom would again, as before the war, exceed exports to the United States.

In 1918 exports to England, covering much war material, reached \$861,000, or nearly 100 per cent above the value of exports to the United States. For the past fiscal year exports to England totaled \$300,000,000 and to America \$305,000,000. In the last summer, exports to the former averaged \$26,000,000 or so monthly, and to the latter \$30,000,000.

Canadian exchange has returned to par since the disappearance of the inflated export trade balances of 1918 to 1920. The trade balance still runs moderately in favor of Canada, with more marked tendency to expansion than a year ago. At the same time new Canadian credits called for here are a third less than in 1921, while current London bills receivable are a fourth higher, and the pound in which they are payable is worth 68 cents more at New York than on Oct. 1, 1921.

Before the war Canada's adverse trade balance averaged \$150,000,000 annually. For the 1914 year it was \$163,000,000, compared with a small credit in 1922. The American debit was then twice the amount available from exports to Great Britain for its payment. In current commerce, balances receivable at London are somewhat higher than bills in New York.

In conditions much less favorable before the war, Canada was frequently the consignee of large gold exports from the United States.

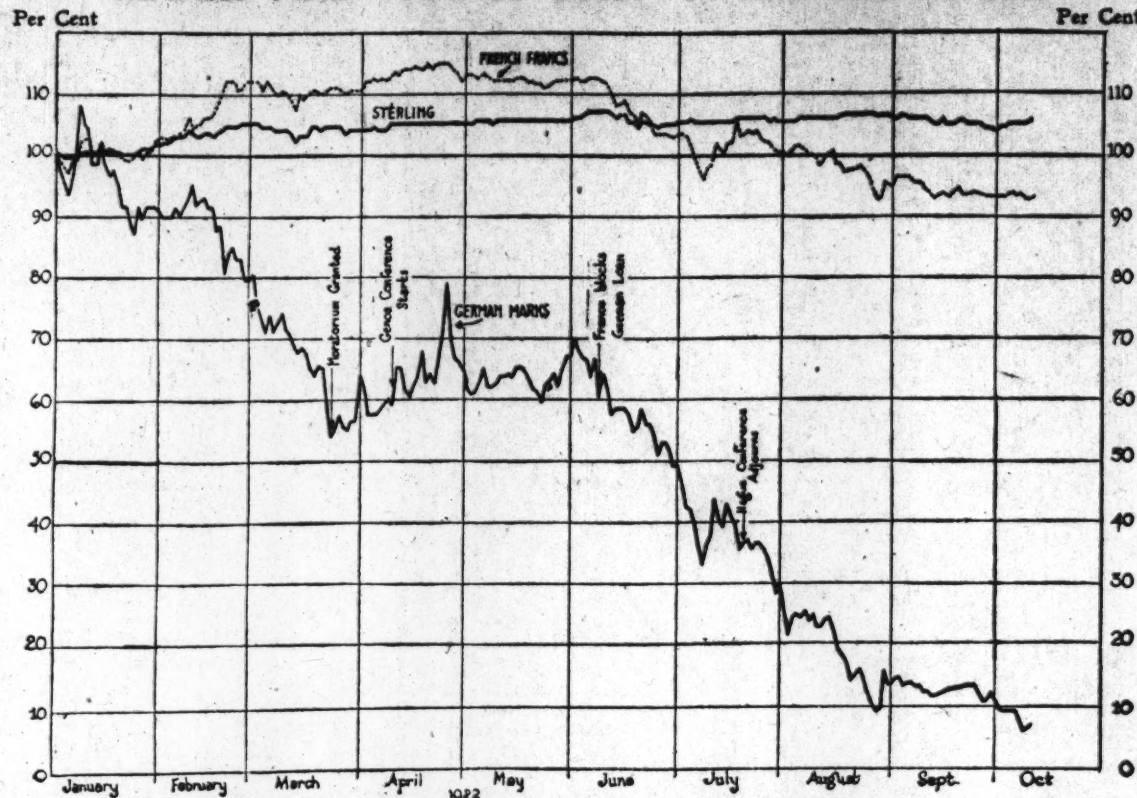
PENNSYLVANIA  
ROAD EXPANDS  
COAL CARRYING

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—In order to increase its coal-carrying capacity in the minimum time, the Pennsylvania Railroad has just placed orders with its Altoona shops to substitute 70-ton trucks for 50-ton trucks under 10,000 of this class of cars at present in service.

When these cars were first constructed, a 70-ton capacity body was placed on a 50-ton truck. This was done on account of restrictions which were then on some portions of the road, due to insufficient strength of some bridges to carry the heavier loads.

These bridges have since been strengthened so that it is now possible to operate over them coal cars having a capacity of 70 tons.

## MARKS AND FRANCS DROP TO LOWER LEVELS



After remaining fairly stable during September, following the granting to Germany of a moratorium for six months on reparations payments, the German mark renewed its decline in October and for several successive days touched a "new low."

The lowest point on the downward movement so far was reached on Oct. 10, when the mark sold for .034 of a cent. Since the beginning of the current year the mark has lost about 94 per cent of its value as of Jan. 1.

Since the failure of France to accept the terms of the proposed loan to Germany formulated by the international conference of bankers last June, francs have moved downward in sympathy with marks, though not in a corresponding degree.

Sterling meanwhile has remained firm. The slight easing in its price during September was largely a seasonal occurrence, and during the present month this loss has been largely recovered.

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BUSINESS IN  
CANADA STILL  
MOVES UPWARD

Review of Week's Factors Shows  
Industrial Conditions Are  
Gradually Improving

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (Special).—The cumulative effects of good crops, a strong demand for certain imported manufactured products continue to assert themselves in greater business activity.

The well-known financial house of Ames & Co., Toronto, is of the opinion that "The marketing of grain and other agricultural products will set in motion this year a golden stream estimated at approximately \$2,000,000,000." The opinion is also expressed that "better times are undoubtedly in store for every portion of our economic fabric."

## Increase in Rail Traffic

General Manager Murphy of the Canadian Pacific western lines says that double the quantity of grain has been handled in western Canada to date than during the corresponding time in any preceding year. From Sept. 1 to Oct. 5, that company had brought to market more than 63,000 bushels. During the corresponding period last year the number of cars loaded was 35,484 containing 51,180,000 bushels. Canadian Pacific gross earnings for the week ended Oct. 7 were 10 per cent over those for the corresponding week last year; Canadian National earnings were also up, but not quite as much.

The Canadian Export Paper Company having announced an increase of \$5 a ton on newspaper during the first six months of 1923, it is expected that this will be the regular contract price, and that such large producers as Spanish River and Abitibi will do likewise.

On the present exports of news print the advance will mean \$5,000,000 a year to the Canadian companies, and there is good reason to think that the quantity exported will be materially increased during the course of the year and that there will be a corresponding increase in wood pulp prices, so that the export value of these products will be around \$130,000,000 and \$140,000,000.

No department of Canadian industry has ever received so much attention in the United States as pulp and paper is receiving now.

The August trade returns disclose the importance of Canada's trade with the United States, this country having been the Republic's best customer during the month. Canada's per capita purchases of American commodities in August were \$6.50, compared with \$1.25 by Great Britain. Despite the "emergency" tariff, the United States during the month exported more from Canada than from any other country and sold more than twice as much to Canada as she did to Germany, and more than three times as much as she did to France.

## Record Bond Sales

The sale of \$20,000,000 of Ontario 6 per cent bonds in New York brings the total of Canadian bond sales in the United States this year up around the \$250,000,000 mark. This amount, which bids fair to be considerably increased during the next two months, already exceeds by more than \$25,000,000 the record of any preceding year. It indicates the confidence that American financial interests have in Canada. In the whole of 1910 the total of Canadian bond sales in the United States was less than \$4,000,000.

The recovery in the pulp and paper industry is having a fine rehabilitative effect on the Riondon Company, which met with such misfortune more than a year ago. It is now reported that the profits from the Riondon mill, being at the rate of \$1,000,000, will likely result in an early decision to complete it.

The Ogilvie Flour Milling Company reports an increase of about 30 per cent in net revenue over the preceding year, this, however, having been derived from other sources than milling. Vice-President W. A. Black

PACKER HIDE  
MARKET ACTS  
ABOUT NORMAL

Usual Low-Quality Stuff in Market With Demand Urgent—Heavy Skins Scarce

The packer hide market is acting normally under the usual low quality of the hides at this time and an urgent demand. Heavy stock is still rather scarce, but quotations on light hides have eased off a bit, although all grades are nearly as high as the recent peak levels.

Packers seem to have the situation well in hand that attempts to force the market downward are as good as defeated at their inception. To charge sellers with over-riding is considered unjust. Packers are believed to be going as far toward an equity basis as could be expected, when the scarcity of the weights and grades demanded is considered.

Spread native steers, six feet and over, have had a strong call in the eastern markets. Sales of approximately 60,000 have been booked at 25 to 25½ cents, which is close to a season's clean-up.

Branded hides are arriving in the market a little more freely, but the demand absorbs receipts. Leather and leather commodities are the moving target, which fact keeps the hide market strong with a leaning toward an advance. Nevertheless, tanners are operating with decided conservatism.

South American hides are improving in quality, with quotations in close line; 25½ c. a. f., New York, offered, 24½ asked.

Country hides (prime heavies) are moving daily at the late advance, therefore futures are comparatively strong. Calf skins are active. Prices are firm, averaging 22c, but a few prime lots of Chicago city skins brought 23c.

There is no sure sign of hide prices weakening, excepting, of course, as quality runs low. At the same time, buyers are skeptical of the present high range holding if the foreign demand continues light.

Current bookings of hide sales in the western markets for the week ended Oct. 14 were comparatively small, as the following figures show: (Packer hides only.)

	Year	Oct 1913
2000 Sept-Oct branded cows	16 1/2	10 1/2
10000 light native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
4500 Sept-Oct heavy native cows	12 1/2	12 1/2
6000 Sept-Oct steer hides	22 1/2	15 1/2
6000 Sept-Oct Texas steers	20 1/2	14 1/2
1000 Sept-Oct Tex steer hides	13 1/2	13 1/2
5000 Sept-Oct cow hides	19 1/2	13 1/2
2000 Sept-Oct native bulls	16 1/2	8 1/2

## DIVIDENDS

Dallas Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Idaho Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the ordinary shares, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Boston-Edmond Mills declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Scott Dillon Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 8 per cent, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 4. A dividend of the same amount was paid on Oct. 7 last.

Durham Hosiery Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

The Lancaster Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24, and regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A consortium of banks in Greece has been abolished by legislative decree, and the purchase and sale of exchange are permitted free. The Government retains for itself the exchange derived from the exporting of raisins, figs, olive oil, and other products.

HUGE SURPLUS OF  
VACUUM OIL CO.

In 10 Years Has Paid Out Only  
\$74 of \$424 a Share Earned

Vacuum is one of few remaining Standard Oil organizations which has never distributed its big surplus. Prairie Oil & Gas, Standard Oil of Ohio, and Ohio Oil are other prominent companies which can pay out substantial stock dividends.

Vacuum Oil has \$15,000,000 capital stock and a profit and loss surplus at the end of 1921 of \$62,504,918 or \$416 a share. With surplus earnings in 1922, approximately another \$5,000,000 will be added to the profit and loss surplus.

Even after distributing a 300 per cent stock dividend, or \$45,000,000 par value of stock, Vacuum Oil would have a profit and loss surplus at the end of 1922 of about \$22,000,000. This would be more than one-third of the \$60,000,000 capital stock outstanding on the basis of a 300 per cent stock dividend. By splitting shares to \$25 par, Vacuum would have 2,400,000 shares outstanding.

Vacuum is one of the most prosperous Standard Oil units. Its business is a world-wide distribution of lubricating oils in which department it is the leading factor in the industry. The basic character of its activities and their fundamental necessity to human endeavor was shown in 1921, when it had profits of \$41.05 a share, while most companies reported deficits.

The only time Vacuum increased its stock was in 1913, and then shareholders paid \$100 a share for the \$12,500,000 new stock issued.

The company has always been a big money-maker, but a small dividend payer. In 10 years, from 1912 to 1921, inclusive, it earned aggregate profits of \$64,000,000, or \$424 a share on its \$15,000,000 stock. In the same period it paid cash dividends of \$11,400,000, only \$74 a share. This left a balance of \$52,600,000, which was reinvested in the business.

Thus, \$52,600,000 of the profit and loss surplus of more than \$62,000,000 at the close of 1921 was represented by actual money turned back into the enterprise from profits. From this it is apparent that the actual balance of assets over liabilities is in excess of that indicated by the profit and loss surplus. However, it is a time-honored Standard Oil policy to put assets on the books at extremely conservative valuations.

BUSINESS UPSWING  
TO CONTINUE SAYS  
HARVARD BUREAU

Harvard Economic Service in its weekly letter says in part:

For the remainder of 1922 and the first half of 1923 we forecast an upward movement of prices and further expansion of business activity, with the strong probability of a continuation of the upward swing during the second half of next year. Money rates during the months immediately ahead may be expected to remain at or very near present levels.

Both the present reserve ratio and the strong position of most member banks confirm the forecast that the end of easy money rates is still some time distant.

The upward movement of business activity continues to be registered by evidence other than that purely statistical. News items indicating a shortage of labor, or announcing a wage advance by an outstanding industrial corporation or the voluntary settlement of strikes upon terms not unfavorable to Labor, are symptoms of the condition which the statistical evidence is indicating in measurable terms.

Such announcements, at this stage in the business cycle, can generally be interpreted to mean that orders are increasing, that accumulated stocks have been worked off, and, most important, that profits are reappearing where a little while ago red ink figures predominated.

AMERICAN SMELTING  
REPORTS A PROFIT  
FOR SIX MONTHS

The American Smelting & Refining Company, for the six months ended June 30, 1922, reports net profits after taxes and charges of \$1,825,933, compared with a deficit of \$1,101,831 in the same period of 1921.

On June 30, 1922, cash on hand amounted to \$4,426,368, an increase of \$2,151,941 over Dec. 31, 1921. The consolidated income account for the six months ended June 30, 1922, compares with previous years as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
Smelt. earn. \$6,093,537	\$2,494,893	\$6,678,412	
Mining earn. 7,131	77,131	2,070,772	
Other income	167,315	30,805	941,302
Total income	6,268,852	2,495,868	9,690,487
Adm. exps., etc.	816,919	525,775	705,029
Fed. tax, etc.	8,000	8,755	502,771
Int. and div. 8,000	82,477	82,477	82,477
Deprec. & depl.	1,112,935	2,108,689	2,788,553
Misc. charges	600,085	96,701	819,586
Adjustments	1,825,933	1,101,831	4,080,841
Profit	1,825,933	2,108,135	2,115,417
Contra	0	0	1,219,560
Deficit	142,580	3,208,966	6,970,464
P & L sur.	20,179,497	22,785,326	26,670,035

\*Deficit.  
†Net income.  
‡Included in administrative expenses.  
§Included in depreciation and depletion.

## FORD CARS CHEAPER

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—The Ford Motor Company has cut the price of all models of passenger cars \$50, establishing record low prices. No change is made in the price of the Ford tractor. Hereafter the five-passenger touring car will list for \$2895; the roadster \$2695; chassis \$235; coupe \$530; and sedan \$595. The price of the self-starter remains unchanged at \$70 and demountable rims are unchanged at \$25.

NATIONAL BANK  
DEPOSITS SHOW  
GOOD INCREASE

Gain of Approximately Nine  
Billions Is Indicated for the  
Entire Country

Thirty-five national banks in the United States have gross deposits of more than \$50,000,000 each, aggregating \$5,318,334,000. A year ago there were 30 banks having aggregate deposits of \$4,133,959,000, the increase for the year being nearly \$1,200,000,000. If only the 30 banks of a year ago are included, the gain is \$904,000,000.

As these 30 banks have deposits amounting roughly to 10 per cent of the total for all banks, a gain of approximately \$2,000,000,000 in deposits for the entire country is indicated. Considerable allowance should be made for the fact that a great part of this gain has been made by New York banks.

Smaller institutions in the interior have sent their surplus funds to New York, swelling deposits of New York banks, and it is quite possible that smaller banks have not done so well as New York banks. But there can be no question that there has been a heavy increase in aggregate deposits in the last year.

## New York's Standing

There are 13 banks in New York City which have deposits of more than \$50,000,000 each. They aggregate \$3,140,581,000, about 7 per cent of total deposits for all banks in the country and approximately 20 per cent of total deposits in all the national banks.

Chicago has three banks in the \$50,000,000 class. Their deposits total \$684,786,000, or slightly more than one-fifth of New York's total.

There are eight national banks having deposits of more than \$200,000 each, six in New York and two in Chicago. Without exception, these show a gain compared with a year ago, but three show a loss compared with June 30.

## Summer Dullness Reflected

Taking the list as a whole, about one-third of the banks showed losses in deposits compared with June 30 and approximately two-thirds showed gains. This irregular result may be due to summer dullness. Many banks believe deposits will make a new high record before the end of the calendar



## COTTON CLOTH DEMAND KEEPS ITS FAST PACE

Advances in Prices Seem to Help  
Buying Movement—Crops  
and Home Building

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—Cotton-cloth prices continue to mount higher in primary markets, and the rapid rise seems to stimulate rather than retard business. Buying has been very active in nearly all lines, the added strength of raw cotton serving as an extra boost.

In some lines the volume of goods sold during the present wave of buying has run into very large figures. Lines particularly concerned in the furnishing of homes have been unusually active. Fabrics going into linoleums, draperies, carpets, shade cloths, velvets, and tapestries for upholstery purposes, tickings, denims, and heavy duck have sold more liberally than at any time since the war. Drills and other heavy goods for enameling purposes have been moving in a large way to fill the needs of various manufacturing trades, such as the motor-car industry. The mills making such heavy goods have seldom done more business in a similar space of time, and all are well provided now with orders to carry them virtually for the rest of the year.

### Crops Help Bag Line

Bag manufacturers have been buying heavily to replenish their depleted stocks for grain, flour, cement and other similar purposes. Goods in such lines have moved rapidly more or less regardless of prices, since the large crops, the returning industrial activity and the growing boom in building.

In clothing fabrics the demand has been strong, but it has been tempered somewhat by price considerations, and distributors are venting some misgivings as to the probable volume of consumption at the higher prices. Fashion has decreed longer skirts and more clothing generally for women, however, and this development is looked to as an offset for any contraction in buying growing out of a wave of economizing in clothing by the public.

### Prints Move Freely

Print cloths have continued to move very freely, and prices on the standard and wide and narrow constructions have moved slightly higher. Wide 64 by 60s are now selling at 9 1/2 and 9 3/4 cents, with some of the better makes bringing as high as 9 3/4 cents. This is fully 1 1/2 cents higher than the ruling figures two months ago, while the raw material, up to a few days ago was a cent to 1 1/2 cents cheaper. Narrow 64 by 60s are bringing 7 1/2 cents to 7 3/4 cents a yard, or a full cent more than when cotton was nearly a cent higher than now. At these prices buyers are placing orders as freely as mills will accept them, not only for these two styles but for others on a proportionate price basis. Fall River, Mass., reports sales during the last week of more than 250,000 pieces, and a considerably larger volume than that has been sold during the last few days by southern mills. Odd constructions as well as the staple numbers are becoming active and in most cases the price has moved up even more than in the more common constructions.

Sateens and willis and similar lining fabrics have become so closely sold that it is difficult to pick up goods of this kind now this side of January, despite the fact that prices have moved up 2 to 3 cents a yard. The profit margins available on such goods and the heavy demand has led many mills that do not regularly make this type of fabrics to change their looms for this purpose. Sheetings have been strong in spots, but most of the business done has been in medium weight goods for domestic purposes. There has been little export business of the heavier weight constructions, but the demand for bleaching, converting and manufacturing has been sufficient to give sheeting mills all they can do between now and the turn of the year.

### Yarn Goods Active

In fine combed yarn goods the demand has continued active and the volume being sold each week has totaled at least 1 1/2 times the weekly production. New Bedford sales have reached nearly 120,000 pieces during the last week, and this includes only about half the mills making this type of goods. Fine combed sateens for lingerie and dress purposes have been moving freely at very high prices, and many of the planter types of fine goods, such as lawns, voiles, poplins, and pongees have been in greater demand than was dreamed of three months ago. Fine goods prices have shown only moderate advances, but the lower levels of the raw material have resulted in satisfactory profit margins for the manufacturers, particularly now that a practically normal basis of production has been reached in most cloth mills.

Yarns have been relatively slow in reflecting the better demand for cottons but the last week has seen some very active buying both of combed and of carded varieties, and spinners are now working rapidly toward normal production. The delay in getting workers back into the mills in those districts recently affected by the New England textile strike has seriously hampered production, but the unfavorable situation is now practically eliminated. The single cloud on the horizon for the cotton industry just now is the transportation situation. The coal priorities, especially in New England, are hampering the movement of raw cotton into the consuming territory and the shipment of goods to and from the finishing plants is also being seriously interfered with. As there seems to be no immediate hope of relief from the rail congestion, shippers are turning to motor trucks for conveyance of the manufactured goods and to the coastwise shipping

for relief in the movement of the raw material. This has so far obviated any serious menace of a shutdown for lack of material to work with, and is expected to bridge the difficulty for the immediate future.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS DISPLAY DOWNWARD TREND

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Lower prices for wheat here today during the early dealings resulted from a decline in Liverpool quotations. An increase of the amount of wheat on ocean passage received some notice in this connection, and so, too, did talk that a setback in the market was to be expected in view of the decided advance in prices recently. On the down turn, however, commission house buying increased. Initial figures, which ranged from 7/8c off to 1/4c advance, with December \$1.11 1/2 and May \$1.11 1/4, were followed by slight declines all around.

Corn and Oats receded with wheat. After opening 1/4c to 3/8c lower, with December 65 1/2 and 65 1/4, the corn market underwent a little further sag.

Oats started 3/4c lower to 1/2c advance, December 41 1/4 to 41 1/2, rallied a trifle, and then dropped lower than before.

Provisions were firmer, guided by the action of the hog market.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

German experts put the total losses to foreigners as a result of the mark's fall as high as \$9,000,000,000.

The cornerstone of the new home of the New York Cotton Exchange was laid August 24 on "Shipping and Commerce" for occupancy May 1, 1923, will be 23 stories in height.

Creditors of the Locomobile Company of America have given unanimous consent to sell the plant and assets at private auction to replace paper currency put in debt and being carried on the books of local dealers to a degree not often equalled before. These dealers are trying to avoid extending any more credit to the farmer.

A movement is afoot among French chambers of commerce to appoint an envoy to the United States to study the situation in the cotton market, and to bring back information concerning all matters connected with the re-establishment of French industrial-commercial relations with Russia. Farmers of the United States are declared in some quarters as in debt and being carried on the books of local dealers to a degree not often equalled before. These dealers are trying to avoid extending any more credit to the farmer.

A shortage of 8,000,000 quintals in grain harvest is causing the Italian Government considerable anxiety because the purchase of the necessary 4,000,000,000 lire of wheat will depreciate the exchange. There is some discussion of returning to war bread.

The Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, 70 miles, has been sold by the El Paso county sheriff to W. D. Corley of Colorado Springs, for \$375,000, to satisfy judgment obtained by the Guaranty and Union Trust companies of New York. The buyer plans to convert the road-bed into mountain highway.

The Japanese Government has destroyed \$25,000,000 worth of 10 and 50-yen notes. It is hoped that before the end of next March the total 218,000,000 yen issue will be reduced to cinders. The action is due to the Government's decision to replace paper currency put in circulation during war to preserve silver.

The volume of business for the week ended Oct. 11, as measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading centers was \$2,361,000,000, a decline of \$380,000,000, or 4 per cent, compared with the week ended Oct. 4, which witnessed a large volume of end-of-quarter settlements.

The Corn Products Refining Company has appropriated \$3,000,000 for extensions to refineries at Edgewater, N. J., Pekin and Argo, Ill., which will also include the installation of 1918 corn processing machinery and also expand its plants in France and Germany and expects to spend in excess of \$1,000,000 for buildings and equipment.

The cut in prices of all passenger motor cars by the Ford Motor Company is considered the most important development in the automobile industry this year and probably the most significant mercantile move since the Ford's sensational 35 cut in September, 1920, when the country had been lulled into the belief that permanently high prices for automobiles must obtain. Unquestionably, forecasts a general lowering of prices, especially by manufacturers in the low-priced field, before the coming winter ends.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and much cooler tonight and Wednesday; fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and much cooler tonight, probably frost if weather clears; Wednesday fair and cooler; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and much cooler tonight, probably showers in northern and eastern Maine, probably frost in Vermont and New Hampshire; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to winds.

### Weather Outlook

The temperature was considerably above normal Monday in the Eastern and Southern States. Showers have occurred in portions of practically every state east of the Rocky Mountains since Sunday night. There will be showers almost generally in the states east of the Mississippi River Tuesday and Wednesday. Much cooler weather will overtake the Atlantic and East Gulf States Tuesday night and Wednesday.

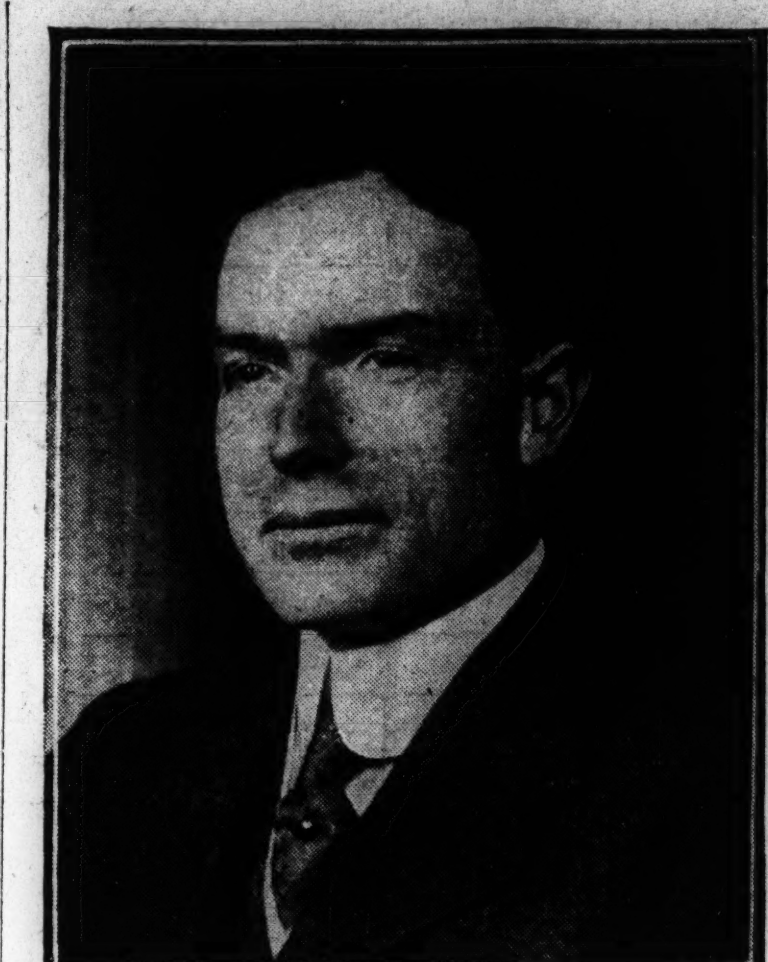
### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Kansas City	34
Atlantic City	66	Memphis	50
Boston	66	Montreal	56
Buffalo	48	Nantucket	62
Calgary	38	New Orleans	66
Chicago	42	Philadelphia	68
Denver	24	Pittsburgh	68
Des Moines	30	Portland, Me.	64
Eastport	50	Portland, Ore.	62
Galveston	72	San Francisco	62
Hatteras	76	St. Louis	38
Helena	24	St. Paul	32
Jacksonville	76	Washington	66

## NEW GERMAN CONCERN PLAN

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Federal League of German Industry, made up of Hugo Stinnes and other industrial leaders, will, in the next few days, it is expected, a company with 20,000,000 marks capital to handle the 40,000,000 gulden remaining from the 140,000,000 gulden credit extended by Holland in 1920. The principal object, however, is to secure similar credits abroad from imports and production under guaranty of German industry.



John Davison Rockefeller Jr.

FEW men should better know the value of money than the son of John D. Rockefeller. It is distinctly to the credit of John Davison Rockefeller Jr. that he has shown judgment and wisdom in handling the affairs of that portion of the Rockefeller estate which comes under his jurisdiction. His activities have been devoted to giving support to worthy enterprises, assistance to religious organizations, and managing the various philanthropies established by his father.

A native of Cleveland, O., Mr. Rockefeller attended Brown University, from which institution he graduated in 1897 with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the present time Mr. Rockefeller is associated with his father in several business enterprises. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation, and director-general of the education board.

## Ogilvie Flour MILLS REPORT IS FAVORABLE

Increase of About 30 Per Cent  
in Net Revenues Displayed by  
Financial Statement

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—An increase of about 30 per cent in net revenue over the previous year is shown in the annual financial statement covering the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1922, which was presented to the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., at the annual meeting just held in Montreal. Net profits for the year amounted to \$846,989, as compared with \$636,303 in 1921 and \$959,065 in 1920.

The deduction of \$140,000 distributed on preferred stock left applicable to common the sum of \$706,989, compared with \$496,303 in 1921, and \$810,065 in 1920. This was equivalent to 28.24 per cent on common, as compared with 19.85 per cent and 36.40 per cent for 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The deduction of \$300,000 for the regular 12 per cent dividend and the special bonus of \$250,000 left a surplus of \$156,909, bringing the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account to \$1,866,878. It was announced by C. R. Hoamer, president, that the company intends to establish a subsidiary company to handle its numerous investments. The necessity for such a step is pointed to by the investment item in the company's balance sheet, which is shown this year to be \$7,562,955.

## STEEL COMMON AT HIGHEST PRICE IN LAST THREE YEARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—With an advance of 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, Monday, steel common was at the highest price in almost three years, or since Nov. 5, 1919, when it touched 112 1/2.

In every previous year in which the stock has sold at or above Monday's prices, the total dividend disbursements for the year have been in excess of the regular 5 per cent rate. In 1919 the high was 115 1/2, and regular dividends and 1 per cent extra were paid, a total of 6 per cent. In 1918, when the high was 116 1/2, extra dividends brought disbursements to 16 per cent. In 1917, when the stock reached the highest price on record, 136 1/2, payments totaled 16 1/2 per cent, and in 1916, with a high of 129 1/2, 7 per cent.

At 11 1/4 the stock is up 4 1/4 from the 1921 low of 70 1/4. The lowest price on record was 8 1/2, in 1904, and the highest price before the war 94 1/2. In 1909. As recently as 1915, when no dividends were paid, stock sold as low as 38.

The surplus of United States Steel at the close of last year (appropriated and unappropriated) was \$649,824,872, equivalent to nearly \$128 a share on the common stock.

TURKEYS MAY BE CHEAP  
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Turkeys for 1922 Thanksgiving dinners and eggs for breakfast should be cheaper this year, according to members of the National Poultry, Butter & Eggs Association in session here. The current turkey crop was said to be unusually plentiful, and the supply of eggs the greatest in years.

DEMAND FOR ACID EXPANDS  
The Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation increased its output of 60-degree sulphuric acid 2 1/2 per cent last week, and expects soon that the demand for 66-degree acid will force a larger output of that grade.

## Public Utility Earnings

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT

Gross	\$240,375	\$250,313
Expenses	134,113	138,092
Net	126,262	111,221
Surplus	70,607	66,984

Twelve Months: \$2,952,013 \$2,799,758

Gross	1,336,610	1,287,414
Expenses	890,982	727,909
Net	445,628	559,505
Surplus	288,595	236,250
Pfd divs	402,387	491,659

August: \$277,102 \$250,658

Gross	174,119	177,499
Expenses	102,983	73,159
Net	66,490	32,776

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## SALMON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND HAS A SEVERE SLUMP

Irish Troubles and Cold Summer  
Restrict Sales—Exports  
Have Declined

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3 (Special)—Shippers of salmon on the Pacific coast have cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that the stocks of canned salmon in first hands in the United States on July 1, 1922, amounted only to 60,000 cases, compared with 2,500,000 cases on the corresponding date of 1921. Thus old stocks have been well cleared to an extent unprecedented in recent years, and the prospects of obtaining good prices for the new pack are bright, assuming normal consumption in the future. The prospect is somewhat marred as far as the English market is concerned by the indifferent season the trade has had.

### Reasons for the Slump

The most obvious causes for this are the absence of a hot summer and the subject of another decision by the British trade is mostly an export one and here somewhat different factors have been operating to prevent dispersal of stocks held by British merchants. One of the chief markets abroad for pinks is the West Coast of Africa and the islands lying off that continent. These regions are dependent for their prosperity mainly on the cocoa trade, which has recently passed through very difficult times. The price of cocoa in 1920 was well over 120s. per ton. Today the price is about one-third of that figure and the firms engaged in the African trade have not all come through this recent period unscathed.

### Export Trade Retarded

With the situation affected by these circumstances the purchasing power of the African trade has been for some time gravely depleted and this has affected to a serious extent the export of pinks from England. There were encouraging signs, however, during the month of September, that the trade with Africa is improving. One of the chief obstacles to a large trade is the unwillingness of the shipper to give long credit and the distance from the port of export.

Consequently the trade is piecemeal, and stocks held are very light, much to the disadvantage of the African consumer who fails to get the advantage of price which results from large dealings. The trade with France in pinks has been largely retarded by the disturbed state of European politics, which has upset the exchange. It cannot be overlooked that an increasing portion of the supplies of canned goods for French consumers is being shipped direct to French ports, and London and Liverpool are being supplanted from their previous prominent position as clearing houses for the continent of Europe.

### Lower Prices Awaited



HOTEL STANDARDS  
ARE TO BE RAISEDEducational Campaign Is Ex-  
pected to Develop Capable  
Leaders and Better Methods

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Convicted beyond question that the hotel business in the United States and Canada has grown much faster than has the supply of capable executives needed for its efficient management, the American Hotel Association looks to the training schools it is to establish to coax out latent talent and to direct it into the proper channels to insure its full utilization in the future, where the need of it is greatest.

The rapid expansion of the hotel industry, officers of the association declare, and the promise of still greater growth in the future as the demand for more and better hostilities is made, has brought about a condition which makes it imperative that, without further delay, a concerted effort be made to improve upon present methods of hotel keeping, to elevate the standards of employee personnel, and to insure the filling of important places with capable men, trained in the ethics of service to the public and capable of holding positions of importance with ability.

Yet the industry feels optimistic when it contemplates the educational program now being worked out and soon to be put into effect—a program that will make of hotel workers who show an aptitude for the business and are willing to learn, something more than cogs in a well built industrial machine, and give them a good start up that pathway which leads to promotion and in time, to individual responsibility.

**Opportunities for Capable Men**  
To encourage ambitious, brainy men everywhere to see and to appreciate the possibilities in the hotel business,

the association is engaged in a fund-raising campaign to carry forward its nation-wide \$2,000,000 program, which aims to establish courses in hotel management in large universities throughout the land, to establish hotel vocational training schools to train hotel department heads, their assistants and provide a central research bureau which will gather and disseminate facts and figures relative to all phases of the business.

Where formerly many, if not most, hotels were run as individual enterprises, founded upon personalities and individual financial capacities, today's larger establishments are the result of organization, association officials point out. The result is that individualism necessarily is giving way to organization, for not even a superman could master all, or even a great part of the problems and practices of the hotel as now conducted.

**Tries to Have General Knowledge**  
The wise hotel keeper of today aims to possess a knowledge of details along with the faculty of not being hampered by them, they declare. He strives to build his success upon the knowledge and efficiency of his many employees, so that the machine will be to an extent automatic in its functioning, though none the less human. He aims to standardize methods rather than men, realizing that to smother incentive and initiative is to impede the progress of his business.

Consequently, the department heads of hotels and those who work under their supervision and direction are becoming more and more important. To give them a broader understanding of their duties and responsibilities, to show them the true relations and proportions of their work, is to weld the institution more solidly together and remove any discord or inefficiency.

The establishment of hotel vocational training schools in various sections of the United States and Canada, as part of the association's educational program is sure to be a great aid toward organization in hotel operation, while not hampering individualism where individualism is needed, the association believes.

## CALIFORNIA

The CLIFT  
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"Where Service Predominates"  
Convenient to all points  
American and European  
Frederick C. Clift, Proprietor  
and Managing Director  
Geary at Taylor Street

SAN FRANCISCO

GRANADA  
HOTELSan Francisco  
Sutter St. at Hyde

One of San Francisco's finest family hotels,  
offering an atmosphere of luxury and refinement. American and European plan. Single rooms and two and three-room suites.  
E. G. BORDEN, Manager

## HOTEL CLARK

Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets

## HOTEL HERALD

Corner Eddy and Jones Streets,  
San Francisco, Cal.

One Block Apart

Under One Management

Rates: \$1.50 per day without bath;  
\$2.00 and \$2.50 per day with bath.  
"FULL VALUE SERVICE"  
C. H. Edwards, Manager  
F. A. CLINE, Assistant Manager

## Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO California

Geary St., just off Union Square  
New steel and concrete structure located  
in midst of theater, cafe and retail store  
districts. Homelike comfort rather than  
unnecessary and expensive luxuries. Motor  
bus meets all trains and steamers.

Room Tariff Mailed on Request.  
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 65c  
(Sundays 75c)  
Dinner \$1.35 (Sundays \$1.50)  
Hotel Stewart Meets are Famous  
Throughout the West

## King George Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Nine-Story Fireproof Building

300 Rooms—All with private bath.

RATES—from \$2.00 per day single

EUROPEAN PLAN

## El Drisco San Francisco

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Residential District

Table unexcelled

2901 PACIFIC AVENUE

Mrs. Dixie T. Lemmon, Prop. &amp; Mgr.

## Hotel Ramona

174-176 Ellis St., SAN FRANCISCO

All outside rooms, each with private bath  
One of the neatest, cleanest, most comfortable  
and centrally located hotels in the city.  
One person \$2.50 per day; two persons  
\$3.00 per day. Breakfast 60c. Luncheon  
50c. Dinner \$1.00 or 1.50 in cafe.  
ENDORSED BY ITS MANY FRIENDS

## EASTERN

## HOTEL GORDON

16th and Eye Streets, Washington, D. C.

Located in exclusive residential section of city.

Two blocks from White House and within three

blocks of Treasury, State, War and Navy, and

many other Government Buildings.

Family and transient rates. \$1.00 per day and

up without bath; \$1.40 per day and up with bath.

Ownership Management

JUDSON D. COBB, Manager

## Burlington Hotel

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine

880 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00

Five Minutes from Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CENTRAL

## Hotel Lyndon

Up to Date in Every Respect

Homey in Its Atmosphere

"Kansas City's New Hotel"

Very desirable for women travel-  
ers alone.

Special Rates on Extended Stay

Troost Ave. at 31st Street

## HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGee Sts.,  
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European Plan

\$1.50 to \$4.00

per day

Particularly desirable  
for ladiesDuring this period, 300 braves, all de-  
scendants of former chiefs, assem-  
bled at the Park station for the trip  
to Going-to-the-Sun Mountain. The  
pilgrimage always is preceded by a  
week of song, feasting and ceremony.Only a short distance from the  
Brazilian capital is that delightful  
summer resort, Petropolis, 3000 feet  
above the sea level, overlooking the  
magnificent harbor and the famous  
Pao de Asucar. Rio de Janeiro is  
built in the mountains which line the  
harbor and nearly every tourist at-  
tending the exposition probably will  
make the ascent of Corcovado.

## HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

## TRAVEL

TO THE SUNNY MEDITERRANEAN  
On the  
Cunard's Blue Ribbon  
Ship of the Atlantic  
"MAURETANIA"  
The Luxury Cruise Next Winter  
A Notable and Unique Event in Cruising History  
From New York, February 10, 1923.  
In full cooperation with the Cunard Line, with all  
this means in ship management, service and cul-  
sine. Fascinating inland excursions from all ports  
on call. Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monte Carlo,  
Italy, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Greece,  
Palestine, Egypt—up the Nile to the First  
Cataract. \$950 up.  
For reservations write for descriptive literature No. 13  
Address Travel Department  
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY  
45 Broadway, New York City, or  
45 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.,  
or any American Express Office.

## NEW YORK CITY

BOWMAN  
HOTELS  
NEW YORKJohn McE. Bowman,  
President

The traveler arriving at  
Grand Central Terminal  
can go directly to any one  
of the Bowman Hotels at  
Pershing Square without  
taxicab or baggage transfer.

## THE BILTMORE

Eugene D. Miller, V. P.

## HOTEL COMMODORE

Geo. W. Sweeney, V. P.

## THE BELMONT

James Woods, V. P.

## MURRAY HILL HOTEL

James Woods, V. P.

## THE ANSONIA

In the Riverside Residential  
Section

Edw. M. Tierney, V. P.

## Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.

Subway Station at the Door

NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

## ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping centers.

Unique dining loggia overlooking sundeck

palm garden.

Orchestra music of highest order.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: RAY-  
GRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.  
(1 square to Central Park). Booklets  
sent free by applying to either of the  
above hotels.

## PALEIGH HALL

106 WEST 47th St.

NEW YORK CITY

A few seconds to everywhere.

Attractively furnished.

Light, sunny rooms, with and

without private bath or shower. Excep-  
tional accommodations for business and  
professional men. Club advantages with  
hotel service. Rates from \$10 weekly.HOTEL  
CLENEDENING

202 WEST 103d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

HOMELIKE—REASONABLE RATES

## GREATER BOSTON

## Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth  
Ave., Boston

The Distinctive Boston House

A most homelike, attractive hotel

for those who demand the best at

modest rates.

Ask me to serve you in any way

I may.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

## HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Private bath and long distance phone  
in every room.

## SOUTHERN

## NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

## The St. Charles

AN HOMELIKE HOTEL WITH THE  
ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A  
WELL REGULATED ESTABLISHMENT.ALFRED S. AMER & Co., Ltd.,  
Props.

## WESTERN

## Seattle, Washington

## New Washington Hotel

with its superb location  
overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound,  
should appeal to discriminating  
readers of The Christian  
Science Monitor.All rooms equipped  
with private bath.  
European Plan,  
\$3.00 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

Rainier Grand  
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WASHINGTONYou are invited to  
visit our collection  
of pictures on the Mezzanine floor. Many  
famous masterpieces are included in this  
display.Rates—Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00.  
Private Bath \$2.00 to \$3.00.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath,  
\$4.00 to \$5.00.RAINIER GRAND CO.  
JAS. J. KELLEY, Manager  
Butte's Fireproof Hotel

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## The Strong Ethical Note in Contemporary German Drama

There is, in the labors of the contemporary German dramatists, a particular phase—one might call it an essential one—which seems to have been overlooked by many commentators. That phase is the distinctly ethical atmosphere of so much of their striving, the tone of individual and social aspiration. It is natural that one should at first be attracted to externals of staging, to the lack of, or the queerness of, the scenery, to the intuitive type of acting elaborated by Kornfeld, for example, to the rapid succession of scenes, fairly Elizabethan in their range and change. That scenery, to be sure, demands notice; it is, in appreciable measure, corollary to the new purpose.

So, too, the acting, which strives away from merely realistic fidelity. Kornfeld, for example, does not believe in an actor possessing a visible or scholarly acquaintance with the type portrayed; let the actor give himself up to his inner impulses. Just as the Expressionists dwell in an internal reality, so must the actor go inward for his inspiration. The frequent shifting of scene is likewise an inevitable concomitant of the new outlook, or, to be quite exact, the new outlook. The scenery of thought is a kaleidoscopic panorama.

But back of all these types, these scenes, these decorations, is the ideal which they are meant to illuminate. It is not that the ideal is itself, become, instead, ends in themselves. The dramatists stand by self-confession defeated. The men do not form a sufficiently logical group to be spoken of in the loosely general way of academic literary history; for our present purpose, however, we may blur the personal differences that separate them from one another such men as Walter Hasenclever, Fritz von Unruh, Georg Kaiser, Ernst Toller and their fellows. One quality, at least, relates them to their time—their ethical implications.

Take, for first instance, Hasenclever. He is best known for his first (and best) play, "Der Sohn." "The Son," thematically, is old material. It is the old struggle of the children with the parents, of the future with the past, of the seemingly irreconcilable differences which are but the token of a living, changing world. Hasenclever rebels in the name of betterment. His personages become symbols—almost the thought of the principal character, the son. And is not the son himself the arch-symbol not only of this play, but of fully half the expressionist drama being written by these ardent youngsters? Then there is Hasenclever's not wholly clear "Die Menschen" (Mankind), in which he starts a favorite theme of the new German playwrights: the universality of guilt and innocence, the brotherhood of common humanity in sin, purgation and ultimate union with the divine.

## Emotion on the London Stage

RESTRAINT and reserve behind the footlights seem, where an average London audience is concerned, to have had their day. At any rate, judging from the vociferous marking of the seats, it receives whenever encountered, the quality above all others now demanded of histrions is that of emotion. It is not so much a question can he (or actress) act, as can he (or she) "tear a passion to tatters." The modern audience wants to be swept off its feet, and to win its suffrages, the player must "let himself be carried away," and without any half measures. The one who does so to the largest degree secures the largest volume of enthusiasm.

In proof of this contention, witness the prolonged and ultra-demonstrative applause bestowed upon Miss Sybil Thorndike and Leslie Faber at the finish of the first act in "The Scandal"; upon Miss Gladys Cooper in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and upon Maurice Moscovitch in "The Torch." There are several other examples ready to hand among the current London attractions, but these three are perhaps the more notable of them.

The reserve and quiet intensity of, say, Eleanor Duse and the Guitrys have long been held up as patterns for the younger school to follow. Such qualities are still admired by all lovers of good acting, but unrestrained (and often undisciplined) emotion seem to have more adherents. Until comparatively recently, however, they were considered "bad form." Now it is the other way about. The pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. Yet, whether it is for the lasting benefit of the drama and the art of acting is questionable. There is something to be said on both sides. On the one hand, it puts a pale and lifeless performance—a mere ambling through a role—out of court, and is thus to the good; on the other hand, it opens the door to a return to the mouthing and ranting of the "old school," and is thus to the bad.

At a certain London theater just now the current attraction is being played with such vehemence that much of the dialogue is clearly audible in the road outside. To the question, "Have you seen 'So-and-so'?" the "one" can often answer, "No, but I've heard it."

"Die Koralle," in the two divisions of "Gas," Kaiser is no mere propagandist of the proletariat. He realizes their shortcomings, as "Gas" clearly reveals. In "Hölle Weg Erde" he instills a genuinely artistic sense of the interrelation of all our acts and of the guilt or responsibility of society in the misdeeds of the individual. In "Die Koralle," which is a full-length prologue, so to speak, to "Gas," the vanity of mere possession is to be felt through entire scenes.

Fritz von Unruh, perhaps as classic and as ethical as the Expressionists have produced, is quite naturalistic in his first play, "Oftiziere." Yet even here is foreshadowed the newer technique, and what is more important, the duty-desire conflict that occurs in "Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Prussia," as well as in the frankly expressionistic trilogy beginning with "Ein Geschlecht," continuing with "Platz" and to be concluded with "Tumel." It is not enough to feel the sense of duty, these plays seem to say. What shall that sense of duty serve? In the earlier plays it serves autocratic, bureaucratic might; in the newer, it serves the new sense of allegiance to a greater mankind. Strangely enough, while the father-type has been chosen by these young experimenters as the tyrant, the mother-type is the center of a number of plays in which she stands as the redeemer of the nation's folly of war and misunderstanding.

There are plays that are for all the world twentieth century moralities, in the medieval tradition. Such for all its new trappings, is the genuinely poetical and effective "Spiegelmann," by Franz Werfel—an excellent novelist and poet to boot. This is one of the numerous contemporary refashionings of Goethe's "Faust," in which man (Tham) does battle with his alter ego (Spiegelmann, i.e. Mirror-man). And that self assumes a guise before the Magic Trilogy (such Werfel calls his play) comes to a close.

Ernst Toller's "Die Wandlung" is a many-scened autobiography in which is depicted the disillusion of a patriotic sculptor; his "Masse-Mensch," as was pointed out in these columns, is an appeal to the masses not to be intoxicated by their mere numbers into committing the very cruelties against which he had revolted; his new piece, "Die Maschinenstürmer," written like the previous one in prison, where he is serving a 20-year term for his part in the Bavarian Communist uprising, shows the proletariat rising against the introduction of machinery into the Nottingham of 1815. Whereupon follow the same uncomprehending attack against individuals and the same surrender to a new machinery.

The surprising thing about Toller is that, despite his youth (he is about 26), despite his participation in uprisings and his imprisonment, he can write with a keen sensitivity to contemporary problems, yet seize upon something abiding in human nature and let it shine out of his impassioned creations. Prophecy in these cases is futile, but one may well keep an eye on this youngster.

For do these names and plays at all exhaust the new German drama? And is not the new German drama, more essential to their conception is Kaiser's aspiration to a more potent social personality. That yearning for better people in a better world—a world to be made better largely by getting rid of contemporary ideals of mere acquisitiveness and by merging one's life with the life of his fellow man—is evident in more acute critic than he is generally credited with being) pointed out, emotion is, of course, a very necessary part of an actor's equipment. But the white heat and fire of passion should hold some crystal of value in its flame. If this impression is not impinged upon the mind of the watching audience, the effect counts for nothing. It is true that, for the moment, music and scenery and lighting and costume—the audience may be deceived against its better judgment. The deception, however, does not last. The gift of criticism, which every spectator possesses, soon reasserts itself; and the piece stands condemned in his mind for what it really is, and not for what it pretends to be.

"King Henry IV (part I)," which is the next Shakespearean revival scheduled at the "Old Vic" London, has an interesting stage history. During the dramatist's lifetime (as also in the great days of Garrick) it was perhaps the most popular of all his works and always drew large audiences. The first Falstaff of any note was William Cartwright (sometimes spelled Cartwright), an actor who afterward left the world of the theater to become a bookseller in London. He seems to have prospered in this new line of business, for he left a considerable library to Dulwich College. Pepsys thought highly of Cartwright's ability, and makes reference to it in his diary, where he records "contrary to expectation, I was pleased in nothing more than Cartwright's speaking of Falstaff the speaker." Samuel Phelps revived the play twice at Sadler's Wells; and within recent years the younger generation of theatergoers have had an opportunity of seeing it at the Lyceum, the Haymarket, and His Majesty's. At the "Old Vic" the piece will be given in its "entirety." To make this possible for an audience with trains and omnibuses to catch, the intervals between the acts will be reduced to a minimum.

A. A. Milne's comedy, "The Romantic Age," will be placed in rehearsal in New York next week by Frederick Stanhope and Hugh Ford. The cast will be headed by Margalo Gillmore and Leslie Howard. "The Romantic Age" will be the fifth of the Milne plays to reach the New York stage, and will be followed soon by another, "The Lucky Ones," which The Theater Guild will present.



Scene in Wills' "Charles I" as Revived at the Ambassadors Theater, London

Sidney Bromley as Prince James, Miriam Lewes as the Queen, Marie Vinton as Princess Elizabeth, Russell Thorndike as the King, Cyril Hardingham as Lord Moray

## As Douglas Fairbanks Sees the Film Play of Tomorrow

New York, Oct. 13  
Special Correspondence

WHEN makers of motion pictures realize that there is an art separate from any other, and succeed in divorcing it from the drama, it will have earned the right to be classed as a great art. This is the opinion of Douglas Fairbanks, who, with his wife, Miss Mary Pickford, was recently in New York arranging for the opening, at the Lyric Theater on Oct. 30, of "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," the biggest picture this player has ever made.

Mr. Fairbanks was stopping at the Ritz-Carlton, and interviewing him there proved no easy task. Not because of any difficulty with the star himself—so full of enthusiasm he is over anything connected with his work that he is eager and willing to talk about it—but because of the constant interruptions, the incessant demands that are made upon his time by the public. The telephone in his suite rings constantly and his secretary patiently answers requests for everything from a signed photograph of either star to requests for "a chance to act in the movies."

The suite itself gives away the personality of its occupant, and reflects something of his volatile and numerous interests. In one corner are stacked high several long bows used in "Robin Hood"; arrows tipped with feathers lie carelessly on the dressing table; a sword just brought from England by Edward Knoblock, the playwright, for use in "Monsieur Beaucaire," Mr. Fairbanks' next picture, occupies an otherwise comfortable armchair. A model of an airplane flippantly tops an open wardrobe trunk. Mr. Fairbanks was in conference with Mr. Knoblock at the time the interview was supposed to take place, but came swinging out of the inner room with the graceful movement of a trained athlete when called by his secretary.

"In conference," he said in answer to a question, "Well, hardly that. It sounds so pompous and, after all, that phrase has been so overdone. I have just been talking over a few things about 'Monsieur Beaucaire' with Mr. Knoblock and Mary, my wife."

Asked to talk about the future of the motion picture Mr. Fairbanks enthusiastically agreed with the recent statement by Prof. George Pierce Baker, of Harvard College, who said that the movies must cease to imitate the drama.

"That is my idea exactly," he said. "We who make motion pictures must realize that we are working with an entirely new medium of expression, and even the rules governing the drama, the sister art, cannot always be applied to us. We must forget the stage and forget stage mechanics. We must develop a new art—one that will not be an imitation. How we are going to do it I do not know. We are still feeling our way, trying to get ideas out of the air, maybe, but still we are searching and we will surely find what we are looking for."

"To begin with, the motion picture is so much more plastic an art than is the drama. Language is an inadequate thing at the best to express emotion. We ask a friend whom we love, 'Are you happy?' and he answers 'Yes,' but the word means nothing to us. We know he is by the expression of his face, the light in his eye and the joy in his smile. In other words our eye seeks the truth and finds it."

"How then, can we hope for an enduring success if we try to develop by rules that may apply to the drama with dependence on the spoken word?"

"The most significant thing in the progress of the motion pictures during the past few years—why, there have been so many that it would be hard to enumerate them, and they are all significant. I should say, however, that when we workers in the motion picture world began to take in artists, authors, and educated people of all descriptions into our studios with us, a genuine advance had been made,

spears had the censors been operating in England at the time of these two great men. And a salacious play must be stopped at its source where it is made—before it ever reaches the censors. It should never be allowed to get as far as that."

Speaking of the fact that every man, woman and child in New York seemed to be trying to reach him and his wife on the telephone, Mr. Fairbanks laughed and said, "When we were in England Winston Churchill and Lord Northcliffe were talking in our apartment about why the public was making such a fuss over us. Lord Northcliffe said, 'It must be because Mary and Doug have really given something, don't you think?' and Churchill said, 'Well—perhaps. But 20 years from now we will know for sure whether they were famous or not.'"

"It is like," finished Mr. Fairbanks whimsically, "the ping-pong champion who, years ago, when that game was the rage, won a huge silver cup. Now if he were to come into a room proudly holding the cup, and boasting that he once was the ping-pong champion of the world, people would be puzzled and contemptuous. And so 20 years from now, people may wonder who Mary and I were. It's too soon to tell anything yet in the movies. J. P."

The drama in which Miss Sybil Thorndike achieved her first real London success was "The Medea" of Euripides. This performance took place just three years ago, and stamped her at once as an emotional actress of hitherto unsuspected power and distinction. It is accordingly interesting to note that, in response to many requests, Miss Thorndike has just arranged to give a series of matinees of "The Medea" at the New Theater. The version used will be the one prepared by Prof. Gilbert Murray.

## THEATRICAL

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TERRY, SOLLY WARD  
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FRANCINE LARRIMORE  
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## A First Night at the Odéon

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, Oct. 3

EIGHTY years or more have passed since Théophile Gautier, writing of, and for, the Odéon, informed all and sundry, through the mouth of Boccage, playing the part of "The Director of the Theatre," that much grass, "and 17 different varieties of mushrooms," were then to be seen growing in a house of entertainment, which

ne peut ni vivre ni mourir,  
Et n'est jamais plus fermé que lorsqu'il vient d'ouvrir.

But things are changed now at the Odéon; and under the able and enlightened management of the present director, M. Firmin Gémier, the second state-aided, and therefore national, Parisian theater is, at the present time, thoroughly up-to-date in everything except the fabric of the building itself, whose five or so galleries, piled one above the other, cannot afford the topmost occupants a view of much more than the heads, and occasionally the feet, of the players on the stage.

Quite recently I attended there the first night of "Penthesilée," a new classical drama, written after the traditional French manner, by Alfred Mortier, a well-known Parisian poet and journalist, author of "Le Temple sans Idole" (verse), "Marius Valence" (a tragedy), and many other works. To one who has been present at a large number of London first nights, this initial experience of a corresponding function at the Odéon was interesting, as showing how differently these things are done in Paris.

There was no buzz of excitement within and without the theater, nor were there any elaborate evening toilettes, nor even dress shirts visible. At the box office humble individuals, clad in anything but gala costume, were booking seats for that night's performance, up to within half an hour of the rise of the curtain, whereas admission to a London first night, whether as critic or member of the public, can be obtained, in general, only by sending in an application some days, at least, in advance.

In Paris this opening of the house to the public is attained by the simple device of inviting the press critics, and any persons of consequence who may be interested, to attend a private matinee dress-rehearsal, as guests of the management—a method which has the great advantage of giving the critics reasonable time in which to consider their judgment, and to reconsider it, at a second attendance, should they wish to do so. It also affords to all persons present, a far better opportunity of gauging the real value of a play than is usually to be had on a London first night, where, for want of rehearsal, things frequently go more or less awry upon the stage, while attention is always partially distracted by the presence of a pit and gallery ever on the alert to recognize, and applaud, not merely the actors and actresses, but also the many celebrities present in the stalls and boxes.

Another point that struck an Englishman as curious was the publicity given to his piece by its own author, who had an article upon classical tragedy, written by himself, in the official Odéon program of that day, and another, in the Paris Journal, of the same day, dealing with the play itself. This sort of "outing" of "outing," rather injudicious, it arouses satirical comment in Parisian drawing-rooms, as I had discovered, at once, upon entering one of them that afternoon—and it is surely more dignified for authors generally to maintain silence concerning their plays—at least until the public has had an opportunity to form its own judgment—rather than, by journalistic special pleading, to attempt to forestall or to sidetrack criticism, and to enlist in advance a favorable public opinion. Shaw, of course, does so, in preface after preface; but all dramatists are not Shaws; nor can they claim his privilege.

Every country, however, must do things after its own fashion, and it is the observation of such differences that affords, to every intelligent traveler, his freshest interest, and his keenest delight.

As for the play itself, it proved to be, of its kind, a capable piece of work though failing, it seemed to me, in its chief object, which was to reveal the inmost being of the modern "emancipated" woman, in the guise of an Amazon of 3000 years ago. To an English spectator, "Penthesilée," as written and acted, seemed wholly artificial, and remote from the real life of any age; but as an attempt to continue, in modern verse, the lofty classical tradition of French national drama, and as an opportunity to talented French actors and actresses to display their powers of elocution, their command of vehement passion, their wealth of fluid gesture, and their great skill in the delivery of heroic speeches in Alexandrine verse, it was a memorable and pleasurable evening.

The author did not appear after the fall of the curtain, as he usually does on the occasion of a London first night, but the leading actor, M. Chambré, came forward, in response to applause, and announced the dramatist's name together with that of M. Marc Delmas, the composer responsible for the incidental music. P. A.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Madura Midnight

THE less one knows of history and statistics about The Great Temple at Madura, South India, the deeper the thrill, the greater the effect of its midnight magic. The more loosely Madura Temple is linked with actuality, analyzed as to concrete, definite foundations for the spell it casts over alien visitors, the more complete the illusion of its being other-planetary—or at least other-eratic. One must not "peep and botanize" here; but lay himself open to a general effect; become susceptible to the wild dark impressions of the place.

Madura City—if you must be told that you may believe in the actual existence of such a spot—was the ancient capital of the Pandyan kings. King after king for centuries "abode his destined time, then went his way." Then southward came the Moghul Mohammedan conquerors. At length the outer wall of the Temple enclosure was all but demolished, and of nearly a score of its cloud-splitting, gopurams of imposing magnificence there remain but four. South India was for long an opponent of orthodox Hinduism, Madura having for its especial saint Minakshy. There came a time, when, to unite the two faiths, the priests decreed her marriage to Siva; henceforth she enters the ranks of the gods, and all goes on without dissent.

Even if I knew familiarly a great deal more of its history I should not set it down here. Madura is not of the intellect, it is of the feelings, romantic, imaginative. Try to grasp the fact that thirty-three million carved and plaster figures could be seen here—if one had several decades to count them all! Not three, but thirty-three million, carved figures! Right at the start one is thrown upon imagination in trying to realize such numbers.

For miles around, the giant gopurams, those towering wedges of masonry on the outer wall, are landmarks. Lofly, weathered a rich gray, crammed by thousands of plastic figures of Hindu legend; they are the unique feature of the Dravidian style. As an utter tyro in architecture, I dare offer the opinion that the gopuram is either an original motif—like the arch, lintel, spiral column, and pyramid—or it is a comparatively modern survival of the Assyrian wedge-shaped sanctuaries, though its transport from Mesopotamia to India in very ancient days is, I believe, not satisfactorily accounted for.

We enter by way of The Porch Of the Eight, Sakti into the mantapam nearest the east gate, "Sakti" "Mantapam"—Never mind just now. We pass through a succession of arched doorways, past many a staring statue. Along the approach under the covered fringe of the long mantapam are lined scores of booths, selling flowers and images for votive offerings. These are obviously adjunctive

to the religious nature of the place, but interspersed also are stalls of toy sellers, trinket and jewelry shops, food vendors, all catering to a ceaseless throng of devotees who pass along these approaches day and night. It is a fitting introduction: flaring torches and feeble coconut oil wicks raggedly illuminate the vista from street entrance down to the distant brightly burning doors of the sanctuary edifice proper. A hot odor of wilting and besprinkled flowers reeks into the passage, into the outside streets. Swarthy proprietors lurk over their goods in a furtive, mysterious way, half unrecognizable in the murky gloom. Elephants, painted and caparisoned in unearthly fashion stroll noiselessly about amongst the gray stone pillars. And there are white bullocks with silvered horns; gentle deer-like heifers garlanded in yellow wreaths; now and again a drowsy goat. We are nearly to the blazing door we had glimpsed at starting. It is discovered to be a lofty brazen archway in high relief, niched for countless tiny oil cups, each with its burning wick. It is The Door Of A Thousand Lamps. For exactly three hundred years nightly have the tapers been unfailingly attended to.

So it was in the East we ponder thirty centuries ago. We see no sign of today. Of a sudden we realize we are buried in adventure, we are actors in some Rider Haggard tale. Passing the grinning, glinting brazen monstrosities at the Door Of A Thousand Lamps, we go directly into the Mudali Mantapam, a fitful gleam here and there along the corridor beckoning forth giant statues of Vishnu, Siva and Brahma. At a corner of it we emerge full upon the great ablution pool of the Temple. Lamps along the terraced parallelogram paint little writhing serpents of light upon the jet black surface of the water. A hundred black figures are bathing along its banking steps, white soaked garments clinging clammily as they wash.

Groping around two sides of the covered porch enclosing this "tank" (our word is derived from Sanscrit) we enter upon the third side, the Hall of Sacred Parrots. On every hand and above us swing perches and cages of gorgeous birds; parrots, cockatoos, pigeons, macaws. Amid lovely carved pillars and delicately wrought figures, cages are swinging above an uppeering swarm of shaven and raven-haired heads.

We turn countless corners to stumble upon weird scenes. Now it is a statue of unguessable name around whose pedestal a weary procession of boop-seeking supplicants go pacing hour after hour. Now it is the outer vestibule to some especially sacrosanct fane where a dozen devotees prostrate themselves face down on the stone floor, motionless for hours. Again it is attendant priests lading oil upon a group of fiercely leaping fire around an idol. And everywhere the passing of jet-haired, wide-eyed, white-saronged Hindus, in a sort of quiet, purposeful frenzy. Feet go padding by over the flagging unremittingly; ankle and wrist circlets faintly jingling accompaniment.

From the walls, from pillars, from pedestals, from every corner and promontory, leer down carved faces, innumerable, all-sized—smiling, benign, hideous, scornful, imploring, jolly, threatening, impassive.

We are already jaded when we reach the most notable feature of all: the Hall Of A Thousand Pillars. Up a flight of steps, through creaking iron gates, and we stand in a dim unrealizable marble forest. There are no two alike, indeed hardly any two similar columns, we note, as we fade off into the aisles radiating geometrically farther than we can see. Every column is a single granite piece, chiseled for half a lifetime. Again the gamut of Hindu theology is run. All the host are here.

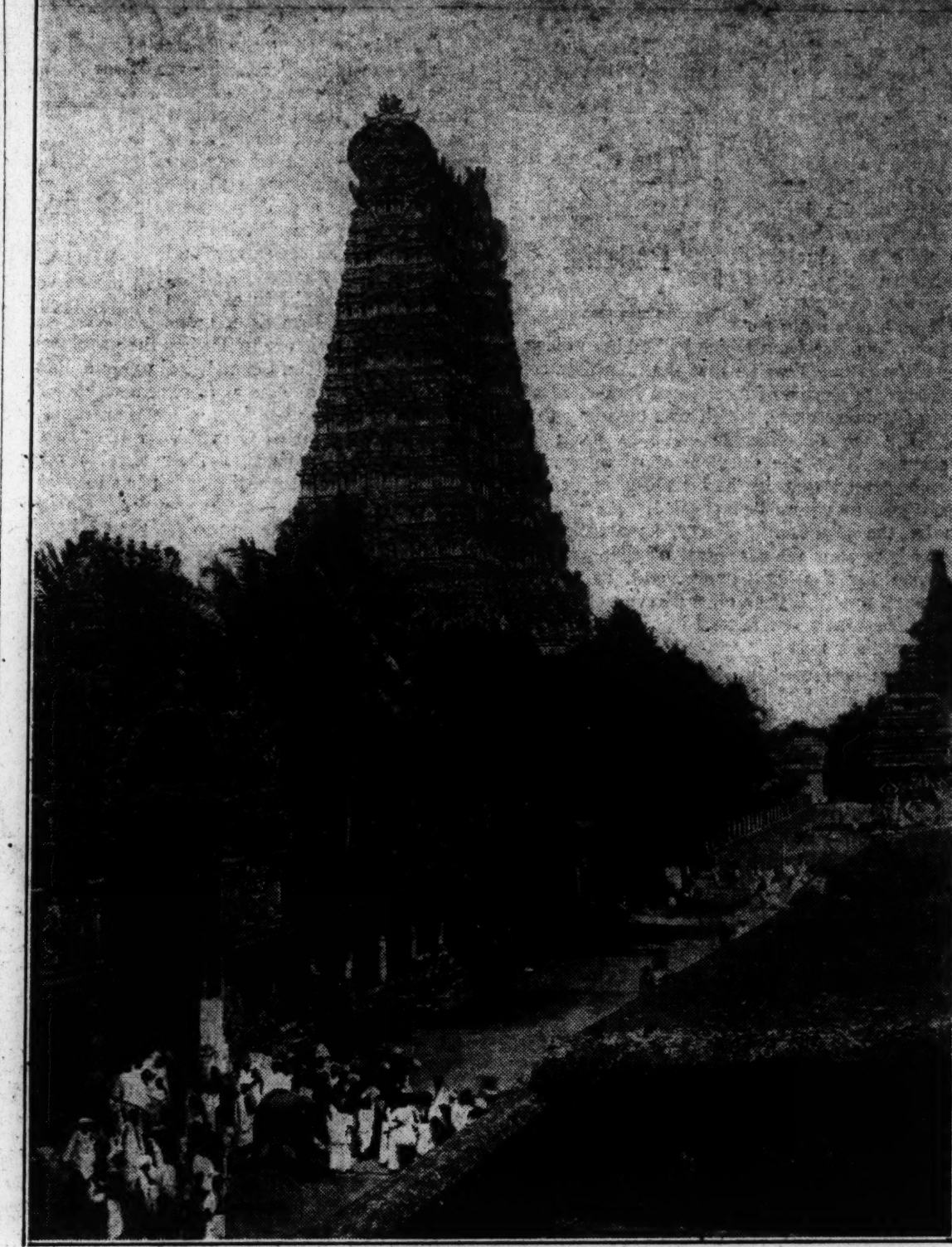
After an hour we regain the Hall's entrance and beg to be led back to the age of steam. Through more passageways we go as we are bid. The scent of crushed jasmine flowers everywhere under foot cloy the air. The street, the hotel, sleep; but, even the next day a half-conviction abides about us that there is a place where one can quiet the earth and today—and that we had been there.

**"Midhurst Common"**

There is a certain corner in a city picture gallery that I call my own. Automatically, at the close of the business day, I find my accustomed seat, and there I lean back and meditate. I throw the pictures within sight by heart—every square inch of them, and could pass an examination on each subject with ease—and yet I often wonder when I shall cease to find something new in them.

All the clever things that critics say are Greek to me, and sometimes I question whether they are not, to a certain extent, Greek to them also. I do not analyze the picture before me—I would not dare to take so great a liberty—I only go awandering down the broken roadway that trickles so gently and so sunnily across the Common to the hills beyond. Ahead of me—always just ahead—are the few fat sheep; and tending them, with their backs to me so that I have never yet seen their faces, is the young woman with the yellow scarf about her neck, and the little child. The young woman has a pretty, contrived figure, and the weight of the basket she carries inclines her a little to the right so that she bends her head toward the child. How often have I wondered what she is saying!

Away to the left, lying low among the trees, is the roof of a farmhouse; and further away again I can see an old church tower; then I lose the roadway in the dip between the shoulders of the fields, and when it next appears it is but a silver track in the distance.



A Gate of Madura Castle

the hills, the farmer and his men will come with ropes and drag them to the barns. Then, when winter settles over the Common, and more of the farmhouse appears through the bare trees than I can now see, the logs will gladden the gray stillness with happy crackles and shooting flames, and out of the square chimney-stack blue smoke will rise to cheer the shepherd on his heavy, homeward tramp through the snow.

I fancy that some day, when my feet have wearied of the city streets, I shall turn a corner and find myself standing on that little, sunny track, and breathing the air that comes over the hills and plays about the bronze beauty of the undergrowth. Ahead of me, still ahead, will be the few fat sheep with the young woman and the little child. But now, with a few strides, I overtake them, and the young woman turns and I see her face. Maybe they will take me into their old farmstead; maybe I shall see the hearth where the great logs burn. And then, when the shadows lie long across the meadows, and the chimneys from the church tower hasten the homeward flight of birds across the sky, I shall seek the path that lies between the shoulders of the fields, and pass out on to the silver track.

"Closing time," did you say? Why so it is!

**Donne's Perennial Fascination**

No one in the history of English literature, as it seems to me, is so difficult to realize, so impossible to measure, in the vast curves of his extraordinary and contradictory features. Of his life, of his experiences, of his opinions, we know more now than it has been vouchsafed to us to know of any other of the great Elizabethan and Jacobean galaxy of writers, and yet how little we fathom his contradictions, how little we can account for his impulses and his limitations. Even those of us who have for years made his least adventures the subject of close and eager investigation must admit at last that he eludes us. He was not the crystal-hearted saint that Walton adored and exalted. He was not the crafty and redoubtable courtier whom the recusants suspected. He was not the prophet of the intricacies of fleshly feeling whom the young poets looked up to and worshipped. He was none of these, or more. What was he? It is impossible to say. We are tempted to declare that of all great men he is the one of whom least is essentially known. Is not this, perhaps, the secret of his perennial fascination?—Reginald Blunt, in "By Chelsea Beach."

**The Wedding Garment**

Faith is the wedding garment, laid within, With love, without foul spots, or stains of sin. Humility is the most decent lace, And patient hope, which doth this garment grace.

Without the royal robe no guest is fit To sup, or at the Lords own table sit. —Rowland Watkyns, 1662.

## Le Secours de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LORSQUE, ainsi qu'on le rapporte dans l'évangile selon St. Matthieu, un centenaire romain pria Jésus de guérir son serviteur, le Maître lui répondit en termes à la fois clairs et positifs: "J'irai et je le guérirai." Il ne lui soumit aucune condition, n'interposa aucun doute. Il avait une si ferme assurance de la présence du Père, ainsi qu'il le dit, qu'il ne se préoccupait pas de la destruction de l'erreur, qu'il pouvait dire avec précision, qu'il ferait ce qui était nécessaire pour le rétablissement de la santé de son serviteur. Grâce à la profondeur de sa compréhension spirituelle, il avait pleine confiance en son pouvoir de démontrer que la présence de Dieu détruit la croyance à la maladie. Jésus donna un grand exemple de cette assurance lorsque, arrivé au tombeau de Lazare, il rendit grâce au Père pour la révélation de la Vérité qui le mettait à même de savoir positivement que la vie éternelle, dont l'homme est l'expression, ne connaît aucune interruption.

Durant toute sa merveilleuse carrière, le Prophète de Nazareth ne fit guère d'efforts pour argumenter sur les faits de la présence de Dieu ni sur la faculté qu'il avait d'utiliser le pouvoir divin, mais il prouva sa position de manière à convaincre les esprits les plus sceptiques. Pour lui, le secours de Dieu était un fait accompli; et il se servait continuellement de ce moyen qu'il comprenait si bien, pour accomplir ce qui, soi-disant, est impossible. La première phrase de la Préface du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy, exprime clairement cette pensée (page vii): "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits; et l'humanité constate que la grandeur de cette bénédiction est proportionnelle au degré de la compréhension que l'on a et à l'empressement que l'on met à obéir à la volonté de Dieu; car les bons résultats sont inévitablement la conséquence de l'obéissance à la loi de Dieu."

Assurément, celui qui s'attache aux choses de la matière ne sera peut-être pas à même de comprendre la présence de Dieu et le pouvoir que Dieu a de gouverner; car pour lui, la matière est réelle et l'Esprit est une supposition étrangère et indéfinie. Manquant du sens spirituel—du moyen par lequel on peut acquiescer la compréhension de l'homme véritable—il ne reconnaît que la loi matérielle et accepte sans hésitation le témoignage de ses sens. "Que peut-il y avoir de réel," se demande-t-il, "hormis le monde substantiel qui nous environne?" Acceptant la matière comme étant la vraie substance de l'univers, il est tout disposé à croire que les sens sont entièrement dignes de confiance par

## The Fire Laughed

Suddenly, when I put the candle out, it all began. The thin winds gathered themselves To run in ribbons through the rain. Whining a nameless anger as they ran. Rattling a senseless rhythm on the window-pane; Baffled and beaten, rallying again To blow the dead derision of forgotten centuries. Against the four grey walls which shut them out. And then it was that the fire laughed. I never knew the fire could laugh before.

At first a tittering of the coal. A shifting of position, and a more Decided yielding to a comfortable mirth. A sound of heat surprised, and then the birth Of little friendly flickerings, and leaps Of flaming laughter mocking on the wall.

The silly rain, Beat to the tune of Nothing, in wild patter. Upon the window; and again The low fire settled itself to chatter And chuckle, triumphantly impertinent.

—Y. L. Edmondson, in The Weekly Westminster Gazette.

## Honesty

It is not given to all to have genius—It is given to all to have honesty of purpose; an ordinary writer may have this in common with the greatest—that he may compose his work with sincere and distinct views of promoting truth and administering to knowledge. I claim this intention fearlessly for myself. . . . And if, contrary to my most solemn wishes, and my most thoughtful designs, anyone of my writings can be shown, by dispassionate argument to convey lessons tending to pervert the understanding and confound the eternal distinction between right and wrong; I will do my best to correct the error by stamping on it my own condemnation, and omitting it from the list of those it does not shame me to acknowledge.—Bulwer Lytton.

## The Shepherd Heart

No animal is so utterly helpless, when astray, as a sheep. It has no scent, no sense of direction. It will follow no trail. . . . A flock and a shepherd are absolutely essential to its existence. . . . The joy of the shepherd who finds the wandering one, is the joy of the angels over the return to the fold of that which was lost. This is the defence of a love that never wanes, a love that has no limit, no strings attached, and is as unconditional as the fall of the rain or the light of the sun that falls equally on the just and the unjust.—Alexander Irvine

## God's Helpfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, as related in the gospel of Matthew, a Roman centurion besought Jesus to heal his servant, the Master replied in terms both brief and positive, "I will come and heal him." No conditions were offered; no doubt was interposed. So assured was he of the Father's presence, and of His power and availability to destroy error, that he could state, with definiteness that he would do what was necessary in order to restore the servant to health. Out of the depth of his spiritual understanding came that perfect confidence in his ability to demonstrate the presence of God to destroy the belief in disease. This assurance again found exemplification when, standing at the tomb of Lazarus, Jesus thanked the Father for the revelation of Truth which enabled him to know with positiveness that eternal life, expressed by man, knows no interruption.

Throughout his marvelous career, the Prophet of Nazareth expended little effort in argument as to the facts of God's presence and his own ability to utilize divine power, proving his position in a manner that should have convinced the most skeptical. To him, God's helpfulness was an established fact; and he continually utilized the means he so well understood, to accomplish the so-called impossible. The first sentence in the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, clearly expresses this thought (p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining Infinite, today is big with blessings;" and mankind is ascertaining that the size of the blessing is in proportion to the degree of one's understanding, and of one's willingness to be obedient to the divine will; for right results inevitably follow obedience to the law of God.

The materially-minded, to be sure, may not be able to understand God's presence and power to govern; for to him matter is real and Spirit a remote and indefinite supposition. Lacking in spiritual sense, the means whereby the understanding of the true man may be gained, he recognizes only material law, and accepts the evidences of his senses without hesitation. "What can be real," he asks, "but the substantial world about us?" Accepting matter as the true substance of the universe, he is quite prepared to believe that the senses are wholly reliable in their recognition of physical phenomena. To him, Deity is very remote; and he has no concept of God's availability to

meet human problems. Mortal mind is his guide; and he recognizes no other intelligence.

On the other hand, the student of Christian Science starts with the understanding that God is Spirit, ever present, omnipotent, omniscient; that He is the only creator and governor of the universe, which He controls by His immutable law; that He is ever available to meet human need in whatever terms expressed; that He is infinite good, and has already bestowed on man perfect blessings, from which man is never separated. Grasping, slowly perhaps, but surely, this understanding of God and His creation, is it any wonder that mankind becomes imbued with that assurance which parallels the experience of the Nazarene in some degree, if not in its fullness of comprehension?

Now, such declarations might be regarded as fanciful and chimerical, if based merely on assertion without proof. When Mrs. Eddy made her great discovery, she set about immediately to establish it in experience, well knowing the tendency of mortals to doubt the truth of any occurrence which has not been theirs. She succeeded in a measure that proved the practicality of healing disease, of comforting the sorrowing, and of redeeming the sinner, beyond possibility of disclaimer. How, then, it may be pertinently asked, can God's beneficence become available to meet human conditions? By what means can one avail himself of God's presence and capability to meet discordant conditions? It is precisely these questions which Christian Science answers; and this fact, it may be said, accounts for the unprecedented growth of this religion. On page 202 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy states, in words brief but mighty, "The scientific unity which exists between God and man must be wrought out in life-practice, and God's will must be universally done." Here are the directions which bring sure results. Knowing that God and man are one—united—and that man is and always will be governed by divine law, brings thought into harmony with divine Mind; and the truth of being is manifested. Then man appears as the child of God, upon whom He has bestowed all bounty, and who, in consequence, has come into his rightful inheritance. By this means men are availing themselves of God's helpfulness.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Feudalism in the Coal Fields

THERE is a certain coal hollow in West Virginia, occupying a valley two miles long in the bed of a creek, which in wet weather is a stretch of mud. It is typical of the coal valleys of the State. The houses of the miners have been thrust up where there was room for them. Behind them is the barren hillside, their front yard is the railroad spur that runs through the valley. Flies are thick, soil pollution is general, pigs wander unrestrained. Some

day a writer will rise from these people to tell their lives, how they must live inarticulate, working underground when the over-manned industry offers work, while their children find their playgrounds, their parks, their pastures and their seaside resorts in the empty coal cars left before the doors. Throughout Logan County the homes are too often little better than shacks, propped by stilts, resembling the temporary quarters of a construction gang. They are called "camps" with reason.

At the closing session of the American Mining Congress at Cleveland, in an address by C. E. Maurer, the speaker warned of another coal strike next April "unless the coal industry puts its house in order." This declaration is reported to have caused further discussion of a previous statement by W. A. Gries of Columbus, O., that the road to peace in industry lies through a full recognition of the "human element."

Perhaps it is the failure to recognize the "human element" that led to the recent far-reaching strike, and to the appointment of a fact-finding committee which will explore for itself the conditions in the mines. The "human element" in many valley hollows has not been a factor for peace in the past. It may be urged that the houses in these valleys, rude as they are, should at least have the sacredness of homes to their owners. This, however, is impossible. The miners do not own their homes. Mines, railroad, land, and houses in the valley, in fact the valley itself, belong to the company. There is little sense of possession there. The workers are there only on sufferance, while they work. They live in the houses of the company but they are not even legal tenants in these houses, rather they have the status of servants, and as servants the courts of West Virginia have upheld the position that they may be ejected at the company's will from their homes, without notice, when their connection with the company ceases. This point of law is an important one for the miner with a family to consider before joining the proscribed trade union, or before venturing to strike. It is said that one-quarter of the adult males of West Virginia, comprising the labor force of a basic industry, has no security of residence.

There is still a greater cause of uneasiness in these valleys. As the miners depend for the tenure of their homes on their employers, so do they depend for other things; the servants of the employer meet them at every point, at none with more possibility for harm than as the state deputy sheriff, paid by the operator. Even with the best intent, and where the operator has accepted his full responsibility in providing and subsidizing schools, churches, and Y. M. C. A.'s, the feeling of dependence cannot be banished. Where the officer of the law, with the authority of the State behind him, is as much in the pay of the company as the miner himself, it would be hard to exaggerate the possibilities of the situation.

The United States Senate, which authorized a committee of four members after the Mingo outbreak to investigate the situation on the spot, received a report from the chairman of the committee, in which he said it would be difficult to imagine how any industrial peace could be brought about by such tactics. After saying that the operators readily admitted that the purpose of these deputies was to prohibit union organizers from entering the territory, Senator Kenyon denounced the situation as "vicious and un-American" and "as contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions."

Complete "industrial autocracy" was found in Logan County, by Senator Kenyon, where organizers were driven out by force, if necessary, and where, in 1920, the operators contributed \$46,630 to employ deputy sheriffs and \$61,517 in 1921. The Attorney-General of West Virginia was quoted as saying that this system was "one, if not the greatest source of trouble in that particular county."

The mystery surrounding the continuance of the subsidized sheriff system is only calculated to aggravate unrest. A West Virginia statute forbids officials, while engaged in their duties, from receiving private remuneration. Unfortunately, the law has no "teeth" in it: it forbids, but carries no penalty for disobedience. However, the Supreme Court of Appeals has ruled that where the law is silent as to a penalty, the doing of an offense is indictable under common law. Despite this judgment, the system, though apparently illegal, goes on. There is another state statute forbidding the carrying of arms without license. This also is generally ignored.

The West Virginia system has produced something as near a feudal and paternalistic condition as ever existed in the United States. Deducted on every pay day from the miner's salary by the company is his rent, the cost of his light and fuel, the sum of his purchases at the company store, and even his fee for compulsory medical service and tool-sharpening. To a large extent this is necessitated by the isolation of the miner's life. But can anyone doubt that the reaction to such overwhelming dependence favors the growth of a United Mine Workers' local as the only expression in the valley of a counter force to the employer? This growth goes on despite the fact that courts in the past by injunctions have forbidden union solicitation, and in one industrial dispute absolutely forbade miners to circulate the fact that a strike existed.

Not the people of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, alone, but the people of the whole United States, should find a melancholy interest in the candidacy of Mr. Pelletier for district attorney.

It seemed incredible that a man who had been found guilty of practices which, in the opinion of the highest court of the Commonwealth, made him unfit to appear in litigation before that court should have the effrontery to offer himself as a candidate for renomination to the office from which he had been ejected in disgrace. It was unbelievable that the man thus convicted would take the chance of receiving a further rebuke at the hands of the electorate, which was certainly to be anticipated. But the unbelievable came to pass; the incredible occurred. To the amazement of many, Mr. Pelletier demonstrated that he had rightly judged the character of those to whom he appealed. He won his nomination by the Democratic Party, apparently with ease. He stands now as the candidate of that party for district attorney for Suffolk County, and, as yet, his fellow-nominees for still higher offices have not had the courage to manifest their self-respect by repudiating him as a candidate on their ticket.

The issue thus presented is of too great importance to be measured by Mr. Pelletier's own personal virtues. He is himself, if common report is to be trusted, a man of ability and of singular personal charm. The stories of his success in winning to his support opponents who had judged him by his public record, and who, on meeting him, felt victims to his personal grace are innumerable. But, however attractive in his personality, however intelligent, and however able as a lawyer, he has, after a prolonged trial in which he enjoyed the benefit of the most distinguished counsel, and in which he appeared before judges quite cognizant of his personal amiable nature, been disbarred from practice before the courts of Massachusetts and of the United States. That a man bearing such a stigma should hope to appear as the chief law officer of a county which comprehends the greater part of Boston is an amazing example of political arrogance and fatuity.

It is no time for any good citizen, nor for any newspaper interested in good government, to be silent upon the menace of Pelletier. It is possible, even probable, that he will be defeated. It is possible that, if elected, the law passed by the last General Court requiring district attorneys to be members of the bar may prove sufficient to prevent his assuming that office. But the public man, or the editor, who by silence connives at the possible election of this man, so scandalously and notoriously guilty of betrayal of public trust, will have a heavy account to settle with the public and with his own conscience.

THERE should be no desire to doubt the statement, made by the director-general of the United States Employment Service, that a shortage of labor in many lines of activity is threatened. It is declared that there already is a vigorous demand by large employers for more men, especially in the unskilled lines, and the forecast is that with the gradual resumption of industry following the establishment of normal fuel distribution, a serious shortage will exist.

Emphasis is also laid on the scarcity of skilled labor in the building trades, due in part, it is pointed out, to the lack of trained apprentices and recruits. In the steel industry, where there has already been an advance of pay to common or unskilled helpers, it is intimated that further advances will be made as other employments absorb the scant surplus.

This showing probably is not made by the director of the federal bureau for the purpose of influencing possible legislation, but it is a fact nevertheless that Isaac Siegel, Representative from a New York district, who is chairman of the House Immigration Committee of Congress, has been quick to intimate that the facts disclosed will be made use of by those who are exerting every possible influence to obtain a modification of existing immigration laws. This effort is being backed, quite naturally, by the larger employers of both common and skilled labor. It is claimed that the output of industries now adequately manned with skilled labor is lessened by the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient quota of unskilled helpers to do the work which the skilled laborers cannot be called upon to do.

The interesting claim is advanced that the percentages permitted under the present law are being filled largely by the dependents, usually women and children, of relatives already in the United States, and that they are excluding from the only channel remaining the wage-earners whose services are greatly needed. All these things, and more, are to be arrayed in arguments urging a modification of the existing regulations. Supporting the demand is the history of the development of much of that great section of the country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, the building of railroads and cities, and the subjugation of what are now the rich farming lands of the middle west. This development would have been impossible, perhaps, for another century, without the advent of the European immigrant. But it may be insisted that whereas these things have been done they will remain done, and that even the apparent necessities of less constructive industries should not be permitted to again force upon society an unassimilated mass of immigrants as unsympathetic as they are ignorant regarding what Americans are coming to realize is something more than a theory. The ideals which must be perpetuated by a free people who desire to remain free, not alone from the domination of others, but from the perils of their own excesses, must be safeguarded by a vigilance which permits no careless yielding to the demands of those who would profit by the perils which their countrymen must assume.

### The Case of Pelletier

On July 10, 1878, the British occupied the Island of Cyprus, one of the "corner stones of the Mediterranean."

By a secret agreement with the Turks, negotiated by Disraeli, it was stipulated that in return for an annual payment of £92,440 the British forces were to use the islands "as a place of arms in the Levant, where their ships could lie in bad weather and troops and stores could be held ready for action." In addition it was agreed that as long as Russia did not restore to Turkey the provinces of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan, Great Britain would defend the Sultan's dominions in Asia against renewed Russian attacks, an obligation that has long since been repudiated. The £92,440 the people of Cyprus were later required to pay to Great Britain, but as their surplus revenue never amounted to that sum, the deficit has usually been made up by an annual parliamentary grant. Half the sum has been paid by Great Britain to the French bond holders of the 1854 Turkish Loan. On Nov. 5, 1914, Great Britain formally annexed the island, as it also declared a formal protectorate over Egypt, but Article 3 of the Franco-British agreement of Dec. 23, 1920, provides that Great Britain is not to cede or alienate Cyprus without previous consent from France.

The Dodecanese is a group of islands in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, which Italy acquired from Turkey by the war of 1912, the principal one being Rhodes. The population of these islands, as well as that of Cyprus, is overwhelmingly Greek and, by the Dodecanese Treaty of 1920, a supplement of the now defunct Treaty of Sevres, Italy agreed to turn over Rhodes to Greece, if a plebiscite held in five years should turn out favorably for the latter country, and also provided that Great Britain at the same time withdraw from Cyprus. By the first proviso, an apparent tribute was made to the Wilsonian self-determination theory, which the Allies had formally adopted, but by the second an Italian withdrawal from Rhodes seemed remote indeed.

Since then, however, the situation in the Near East has materially changed. By withdrawing from Cilicia and adopting a distinctly pro-Turkish policy, the French have become less concerned about Cyprus, and, undoubtedly, their treaty with the Turkish Nationalists makes provisions for direct payment of interest on the Ottoman bonds held by French investors. Since the Greek rout from Smyrna and the surrender of eastern Thrace, the Italians anticipated proposals that Greece should be rewarded for these losses by receiving the Dodecanese. But since the Sevres Treaty, which promised both eastern Thrace and western Anatolia, has been abandoned by both France and Great Britain, the Italians asked themselves why they should stand by the subsidiary agreement to restore to Greece the Aegean Islands.

This action by Italy should not be viewed wholly as a final blow to a fallen rival, but in connection with the whole Near East situation. At the coming peace conference Italy wants to have her hands free; and, since she has not too many pawns in the game, she makes sure of Rhodes. "Every consideration of honor," writes The Manchester Guardian, the British Liberal organ, "binds us to give Cyprus to Greece—Mr. Venizelos, when he presented the claims of Greece to the Big Ten at Paris, said he took this for granted. But there intervened some malign influence, some Imperialist whispered that Cyprus possessed military advantages and, in an evil moment for England's reputation and for the fortunes of the Middle East, the British Government decided to do the Prussian and not the liberal thing. Cyprus was retained and Greece was encouraged to look for compensation elsewhere." The "elsewhere" was Anatolia and Thrace, now lost. Italy is prepared for all eventualities of British action.

THE reopening of the theatrical season in America has brought with the new crop of players a revival of the question as to how far the stage should be made the medium for the presentation of arguments intended to influence public opinion. To those who regard the function of the drama as essentially that of holding the mirror up to nature, the play with a purpose has no proper place in the theater. When the stage becomes an agency for the expression of opinion it ceases to be artistic, and is merely a form of propaganda. The art of acting, they hold, has no relation to the views of the playwright regarding politics, social reform or the weather. They object to sermons or tracts in the form of stage speeches.

To these objectors it is replied that from earliest history the stage has been used as a means for putting before the people varying shades of opinion on all possible subjects. To some critics all plays are propaganda.

It may be doubted whether the value of all sorts of propaganda is not vastly overestimated, and it is probable that the net result of most polemics, either in literature or on the stage, is trifling. If a case is made out for one side of an important issue, an advocate of the opposite side appeals just as strongly for his view, leaving the perplexed public undecided. Among the new plays that seem to have been written with a desire to influence opinion there are: "So This Is London," aimed to promote international good will by showing the mutual misunderstandings of Britons and Americans; "The Old Soak," evidently written to take advantage of the hostility in some quarters to the prohibition law; "Loyalties," in which racial prejudices are discussed, and "Fools Errant," a play of more than average distinction expounding wholesome teachings of social helpfulness that if generally accepted would do more for the public welfare than all the pamphleteering of the so-called "Americanization" societies.

With the possible exception of this last play, however, it is permissible to believe that none of those referred to will make any converts to their authors' views.

### The Dodecanese and Cyprus

## Editorial Notes

ISSUANCE of a warning and an appeal by Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, and Dr. Alwin K. Haagner, director of the National Zoological Gardens in South Africa, to prevent the extermination of South Africa's finest game is most timely. Indeed, the impression that big game is over-abundant in South Africa is entirely without foundation, there being, for example, according to reliable statistics, only about 200 specimens of the bontebok antelope surviving, while the other varieties of antelope, such as the gland and black wildebeest are becoming rapidly more and more scarce. Dr. Haagner says that if it had not been for the encouragement of his friends in America, of whom Dr. Hornaday is representative, he would have given up his efforts long since to prevent the extermination of wild life in South Africa. Dr. Haagner is certainly entitled to full support in his contention that "unless the reserves in South Africa are nationalized we can say good-by to many beautiful forms." Dr. Hornaday believes that the automobile has become more dangerous to the wild life of South Africa than the gun, explaining that in finding the game and bringing it under fire the automobile is merciless. Hence the laws should certainly be made all the more stringent and be all the more vigorously enforced.

DESCRIPTION of the League of Nations by William G. Sharp, former American Ambassador to France, on his return to the United States from Europe, as "a going concern and one that is accomplishing results," indicates that that organization is decidedly making progress despite the many and varied obstacles which have hampered its pathway. Mr. Sharp spent some time in Geneva while the Assembly of the League was in session and was impressed with the earnestness of purpose and common desire of the League members to work together in the solution of international problems. He acknowledged that there was a strong desire that the United States should become a member, but left it at that, adding:

I think that Germany will be admitted as soon as the question of reparations is settled. By that I mean when the amount is agreed upon and payments have been assured.

Results are, after all, what count primarily, and if the League proves its indispensableness it will shortly endure.

IT MAY be accepted as a favorable token that the Secretary of War of the United States should have been the one chosen for so eminently peaceful a task as making the acceptance speech for the statue of Edmund Burke, when it was erected in Washington as a gift of the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain. Moreover, this gift, exemplifying as it does the hope of increasing friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples, should it self constitute an appreciable landmark in the world's journey away from war. In his speech Mr. Weeks said:

Americans and Englishmen who have the best interests of their countries at heart should enthusiastically endorse and support every means of preventing misunderstandings between the United States and Great Britain and bringing into closer bonds of friendship the peoples of these two great nations. This is the task to which the Sulgrave Institution has dedicated itself and in which it is admirably succeeding.

Truly, every such effort made to offset the arguments which would produce disagreement between America and England is worthy of the highest words of praise.

A LETTER received from Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, by a subscriber to the fund deserves wide publicity. It reads, in part:

I wish you could see personally the dividends on your investment in the Near East Relief.

Almost in the shadow of Mr. Ararat we photographed in one picture 15,000 orphaned children. There are 25,000 Armenian orphans in Near East Relief institutions in Russian Armenia alone, chiefly refugees from Turkey. This does not include 10,000 destitute orphans in the same area whom government officials plead with us to accept, many of whom will not be able to survive the winter unless we help them, but for whom at present we have neither room nor adequate financial resources.

Caravans of children are coming from the interior, some of them having been on the road for thirty days and traveled over 500 miles.

What an eloquent arraignment of the Turk!

WHEN Viscount Astor delivered an address on the evils of drink before the Congress of the Church of England at Sheffield the other day he showed clearly that he had the courage of his convictions. He warmly praised those nations that have seen this evil and condemned those that have not, adding, in part:

The United States is prepared to make a contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world, as was proved when moderate drinkers decided to give up what gave them pleasure.

No nation can be sensual in private life and spiritual in public life. Great Britain needs fearless leadership to give it its moral anchor against these evils.

Viscount Astor evidently believes in acting up to his own advice.

MORE than 27,000,000,000 marks for one week's output seems no inconsiderable sum when there is no backing to it except the fiat of a government. Moreover, when this output is thrown on to the market within a few days of the Government's promulgation of a new decree designed to curb speculation in foreign securities, the question naturally arises as to that Government's sincerity. Such is the exact situation in Germany, however, where the total currency now in circulation is well on the way toward half a trillion marks.

THE note published in Paris in answer to Mr. Lloyd George's Manchester speech, in which France is depicted in the rôle of peacemaker in the recent Turkish crisis "at Great Britain's request" would have a more genuine ring if less were known about France's previous pro-Turkish propensities.

IS THE COLUMBIA RECORD justified in its sweeping assertion that the "trouble with the world's leaders is that they are always leading us into trouble and never out of it"? It is true that the world is in lots of trouble, but are the leaders the ones entirely and solely responsible?